

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 200

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## Boston Has for Its Week-End Guests These World Fliers—All "Smilin' Through"



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### ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT NOT LIKELY TO BE RENEWED

Reports From Various Capitals Are Discounted by Downing Street

### "HIGHLY IMPROBABLE" IS DESIGNATION MADE

Americans Declared to Be Firm Over the Question of 8-Inch Guns

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 22.—The British policy is to adhere faithfully to the quadripartite treaty regarding the Pacific signed at Washington in 1921 and not to revive the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Christian Science Monitor was informed yesterday that a statement was made in connection with reports from Washington, Paris and Geneva that the old bilateral agreement between England and Japan might be renewed as a result of a tentative cruiser program approved by the two powers in the naval limitation conference.

Wickham Steed, commenting on the report in a letter to The Times, declared that the story "should be received with caution." Mr. Steed pointed out that in 1921, "British imperial reasons made it expedient to merge the Anglo-Japanese alliance into a larger agreement."

The Monitor representative learns that there is every satisfaction for being merged into the "imperial" alliance, namely the sentiments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, exist as strongly today as six years ago. It is therefore considered "highly improbable" at Downing Street that England and Japan will enter any agreement making the provisionally agreed ratio of larger cruisers 12-8 binding, unless the United States is prepared to accept it also.

The Cabinet is meeting today before Stanley Baldwin's departure for Canada, tomorrow when the broader issues of the policy raised by the Geneva impasse will be reviewed with the object of giving a new orientation to the discussions so as to find a way of circumventing the difficulties which have arisen. He emphasized in the strongest terms that Great Britain desires parity with, not supremacy over the United States, and with the United States expressing the same view it is felt that it would mark extreme paucity of statesmanship on both sides if no agreement was reached.

GENEVA, July 22 (R)—The American delegation to the Tripartite Na-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

### Outstanding Women Selected for Federation Trips to Europe

Miss Ruby, Indiana Designer, and Judge Allen of Cleveland Receive Awards—Opponents of Labor Laws Lose Case in Legislative Conference

By MARJORIE SHULER

OAKLAND, Calif., July 22—Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, O., and Miss Edna Browning Ruby of Lafayette, Ind., designer and lecturer, have been chosen as the two outstanding women in professions and business in the competition conducted by the National Federation of Business and Professions. Women for the award of two trips to Europe for the award of two trips to Europe were chosen by the Young Exhibitors Women's Arts and Industries, Local and state branches of the federation made nominations in the contest, the result of which was announced at the annual banquet during the ninth national convention.

The banquet was a colorful event, attended by 1500 guests, who sang state songs, paraded through the world, and cheered the burning of \$12,000 in notes for funds borrowed by the organization several years ago. The payment of the debt leaves the organization with a \$17,000 surplus. This announcement climaxed a series of presentations, including the award to Ohio of the trophy for the greatest amount of publicity obtained during the year and a gift from the convention to the hosts, State, California.

Women Film Industry

The speakers were Miss Lois Wilson, Conrad Nagel and Miss Marjorie Shuler. Miss Wilson described the activities of women in motion picture studios in a dozen occupations other than acting, and predicted that they soon would be climbing up the walls carrying the heavy electric lights and serving at

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

### REDUCED TAXES ARE LOOKED FOR ON 1927 INCOMES

Smoot Plan, However, Does Not Aid Small Salaried Man—Motor Cut Due

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 22 (R)—Reduction of taxes applying on this year's income which would be paid beginning next March 15, appears probable.

This proposal is included in a tax-reduction plan outlined by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Finance Committee, to President Coolidge. Mr. Smoot expressed the view that at least \$300,000,000 in the annual burden of federal levies could be lopped off in the new measure.

The desire for early enactment of the proposed tax revision legislation is another reason in the opinion of the Utah Senator for an early special session of Congress, beginning about Nov. 1, a month ahead of the regular meeting of Congress. It would be necessary to have the tax bill put into law before March 15, if this scheme went through.

While additional relief is in sight for income taxpayers, the program of Mr. Smoot would give a cut to all taxpayers with incomes between \$15,000 and \$60,000. Present normal rates of 3 per cent on the \$4000 income, 5 per cent on all over that, appear destined to be continued along with the present exemption of \$3500 for married persons and \$1500 for single persons.

Corporations which have received no relief in their normal taxes in recent years now seem most likely to get the lion's share of relief. Mr. Smoot favors reducing this levy from 13 1/2 per cent to 12 per cent, which he estimates would eat up \$150,000,000 of the prospective reduction.

Miscellaneous levies also would be wiped out in the Senator's program, including those on admissions and dues. He would continue the automobile tax, cutting it from three per cent to 1 1/4 per cent.

Coming to the Summer White House yesterday on his return from Utah to Washington, Mr. Smoot just missed the visit of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who had urged immediate Federal relief in the Mississippi flood. He said this recommendation constituted an "imperative" reason for calling the special session of Congress, which is under consideration by President Coolidge.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927

Local

Colonel Lindbergh at the State House  
Enforcement Declared 1927 Issue  
Dishonored  
Trying Out Vacations as Guide  
City Urged to Sell Unused Lands  
Pacific Flyers in Boston Today  
Pilot to Receive Special Gift  
Prize to Receive Small Gift  
"Kappa Sigma" in Kappa Sigma  
General

Student Responsibility Urged  
Chinese Hopes Are Discussed  
Labor Congress Urges Free Nicas  
Japan  
Education to Meet in Toronto  
Doctor Decides Use of Alcohol  
Police Firm in Maintaining Budget  
Balance

Trade Group to Cancel Buys  
Oklahoma Limits Oil Well Completions  
French Paints Plan Outlined

Financial

High-Grade Investments Sought  
New York and Boston Stocks  
New York Curb Market  
Inflationary Output Big  
Grass Steel Prices Break Sharply  
Oklahoma Bond Market

Sports

United States Clay-Court Tennis  
Major League Baseball  
Public Links Golf  
Western Amateur Golf

Features

The Sundial  
Summit Notes From Washington  
Steamboating on the Mississippi With  
Traditional Merrymaking  
Radio  
World News Page  
Educational  
Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration  
Theater Forum  
Honesty Among the Railroads  
Sweet Stories  
What People Are Saying  
In Lighter Vein  
World's Press  
Editorials  
Letters to the Monitor  
Responsibility Did It

### Make Student Responsible, Says Educator

College Heads Hear Plea for Abolition of "Lock-step" Procedure

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—That the undergraduate college student needs to be taken out of mental swaddling clothes and given more intellectual responsibility is the agreement of the Institute of Administrative Officers of Institutions of Higher Learning, holding sessions at the University of Chicago. It indorsed a "declaration of intellectual independence for the student" which was made in an address to the Institute by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College.

The movement away from the credit system and the substitution of methods which make the student responsible for his own education is "one of the most hopeful educational signs of the present day," Dr. Aydelotte said.

"There are nearly 100 colleges and universities which are taking tentative steps in that direction," he estimated.

"It is not surprising to find that the more thoughtful and independent undergraduates everywhere hail it with delight. It offers them an opportunity to go as far and as fast as they like in their studies and to work out their own intellectual salvation."

The trend away from lock-step methods and toward freedom for able students, he said, is a protest against the excessive standardization of American universities, which has been carried to a point where it resembles the Federal Reserve System.

"If you have an academic record (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

### CHINESE HOPES FOR REGAINING LANDS DEBATED

Pacific Relations Institute Also Argues Japanese Expansion Problems

By a Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU, T. H., July 22—The resolution that to regain the original concessions and settlements in China, is now a national aspiration of the Chinese, and as long as foreign areas exist there will be no end to civil war in China," has become the center of some of the frankest discussion yet heard at the Institute of Pacific Relations, in session here.

While the debates on Chinese issues are being held in the round-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

### Labor Favors Marines Out of Nicaragua

Pan-American Convention Urges Republic Elect Head in Own Way

WASHINGTON, July 22 (R)—The Pan-American Federation of Labor, by rising vote, has unanimously approved a resolution, urging immediate withdrawal of American forces in Nicaragua. Action came upon joint motion of Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, United States delegate, and N. Flores Cabrea of Venezuela.

The resolution calls for an expression of "regret" to the Washington Government over recent events in Nicaragua and asks termination of intervention in Nicaraguan affairs so that the people of that country "may fully and freely work out their own problems, both for the present as well as in the coming election for President, without any interference on the part of any foreign nation."

Discussion of the resolution first came before the congress immediately after reports of an encounter between American marines and forces commanded by General Sandino reached the capital.

The congress also adopted a resolution appealing to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts "to exercise his power of clemency and authority of pardoning" in the cases of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, which is now reviewing. Four other resolutions pertaining to the Sacco-Vanzetti case were submitted. One of these, presented by Ricardo A. Martinez of Venezuela, asked for the liberty of the two men.

The Congress was diverted from routine procedure when a controversy was precipitated by a move to strike from the record an expression of good will to the meeting from President Machado of Cuba. Ricardo A. Martinez of Venezuela sponsored the motion.

Mr. Martinez contended that there were strong probabilities, if the telegram should be accepted, that the Cuban president "would take advantage of it and pose as a protector of the working classes." William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presiding, however, ruled the greetings would be included in the proceedings.

For instance, "conke" means to stall a motor. To "crab" is to drift sideways with the wind, and to "crack-up" is to crash a machine without injury to the pilot. A "crate" is an old-style airplane, and a "dop" is unusual flying.

"The 'gun' is the gas throttle, and the 'stick' is the control or steering handle, operation of which directs both up and down and side movements of a machine. To "taxi" is to run the ship along the ground at the take-off, and "revving" is warming up the engine. The "jib" is the airplane itself, and a "Jenn" is a Curtis J. N. airplane, used for training, while a "rubber cow" is a lighter-than-air craft.

London's Latest Contribution to World Good Will

26TH DIVISION CAMPS FOR NIGHT AROUND CITY

Cracking Up" a "Crater" in a "Flop" Not Half So Serious as It Sounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—With increasing interest in commercial aviation, and the establishment recently of several flying schools here, a new air language has been introduced in the city.

From "bumps" uneven levels of the earth caused by rising or falling currents, to "soaring" steep climbing or descending, the vernacular is distinctive.

For instance, "conke" means to stall a motor. To "crab" is to drift sideways with the wind, and to "crack-up" is to crash a machine without injury to the pilot. A "crate" is an old-style airplane, and a "dop" is unusual flying.

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LEVIATHAN REPAIRS ARE WELL UNDER WAY

Work of scraping and painting the underwater section of the United States Lines' steamer Leviathan, which is in the South Boston drydock for semi-annual overhauling, is well under way and by the first of next week it is expected that the vessel will be ready to sail for New York.

The most popular materials used in the making of suits are cotton, dril, flannel, tussar, and Palm Beach. There is a considerable demand for men's trousers, especially gray ones, but this demand is mainly confined to the cold weather, which lasts from about the middle of November to the end of February.

### Cities, Towns and Counties Keep Expenses to High Level

Massachusetts and Florida Find Local Governments Largest Factors in Upward Trend of Taxes; Arkansas Costs Rise

The particular influence which the cities, towns, and counties have in the general upward movement of state expenditures stands out in the tenth installment of the series of articles which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing daily in connection with its nation-wide survey of the trend of state taxes. Conditions in Massachusetts, Florida, and Arkansas are discussed today.

While the State Government of Massachusetts, by striving toward the goal of "pay as you go," is cutting down operating expenses and constantly reducing its net debt, the table shows that general fund revenue per capita, and consequently general fund expenditure per capita, is now 25 per cent below the peak.

Revenue for the general fund per thousand of valuation is now still further below the peak. In 1921, it was \$8.06; in 1916 it was \$5; in 1926 it was \$4.58.

The effect of the "pay as you go" policy of Massachusetts on the net direct debt is shown by the following figures, which are for the end of the fiscal year:

1916... \$30,577,256.76 1922... \$23,712,611.74  
1917... 32,352,860.97 1923... 20,792,333.44  
1918... 36,224,249.38 1924... 18,922,907.41  
1919... 40,424,210.51 1925... 16,021,310.45  
1920... 46,648,228.67 1926... 15,123,239.62  
1921... 41,669,278.65 1927... 14,024,000.00  
1922... 44,114,727.08 1928... 13,124,000.00  
1923... 44,114,727.08 1929... 12,111,000.00  
1924... 50,380,017.59 1930... 11,111,000.00  
1925... 46,256,543.44 1931... 10,586,000.00  
1926... 49,164,704.28 1932... 11,220,000.00

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## VETO IS PLACED ON 'BEER BILL' FOR WISCONSIN

Governor Zimmerman Says State Law Should Con-form to Federal

**MADISON, Wis., July 22 (Special)** — The Governor of Wisconsin recognises that the Constitution of the United States transcends any act a state legislature may promulgate. Thus recognizing that the Eighteenth Amendment stands insurmountable against any state attempt to nullify its provisions, Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman today vetoed the Duncan "Beer Bill," little more than 24 hours after it had come to him from the enrolling clerk following passage in the Wisconsin Legislature.

The measure, sponsored by Thomas Duncan, Socialist Assemblyman from Milwaukee, provided that any person arrested for possession of liquor, should not be subjected to the penalties provided in the state enforcement act unless the beverage should contain more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight.

The bill not only is unconstitutional, Governor Zimmerman held, but it would precipitate "an immediate conflict between the State of Wisconsin and the union of states to which it belongs."

**World Aids No Rights**  
"This bill," the Governor's veto message said, "would confer no rights or privileges that the people do not now possess. It would remove the penalties that are imposed by the state laws for the manufacture or sale of liquor with an alcoholic content of more than one-half of 1 per cent and not more than 2½ per cent by weight, but such manufacture or sale would still be illegal and it would be subject to the penalties that are imposed by the federal statutes."

The measure, Gov. Zimmerman maintained, involves a question of sound public policy, and is not, he held further, a compliance with the wishes of the people of Wisconsin as indicated by the result of the referendum which was submitted to the voters at the general election of 1926. This referendum was in the form of a memorial to the Congress of the United States, not to the Legislature of Wisconsin.

**Serious Consequences**

"This bill," he said, "would not bring beer back, but it would bring serious consequences to anyone who might be misled into the belief that the sale of beer with an alcoholic content of more than one-half of 1 per cent had been legalized by its passage."

In vetoing the bill, Governor Zimmerman contended he adhered to the policies followed by the two Gov-

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Public reception to Colonel Lindbergh, Boston Arenas, 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Colony—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.

Tremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:30, 8:10.

**Art Exhibits**

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday 10 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays, 4 to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broad-

way and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sunday from 1 to 5.

**Events Tomorrow**

Historical excursion, Harvard sum-

mer school students, to Lexington and Concord, all day.

Outing to Nantasket of officials and

employees of Boston Buick Company, 9:30.

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**The Mayhew Shop**

Unusual things for home

—

Curly Maple Desk—width 58",

depth 17". \$65.00

This is but one of many lovely pieces of furniture in The Mayhew Shop—We delight in helping you to select charming things that cannot be found elsewhere. We've a new book with more than 50 illustrations. Shall we send it?

911 Madison Avenue,  
South East Corner 52nd Street, New York

errors who preceded him, pointing out that Gov. E. L. Philipp signed the Mulberger Bill, Wisconsin's first enforcement statute, and that Gov. John J. Blaine signed the Severson Act, which is the State's present law governing enforcement. These Governors, he said, "clearly recognized the sound principle that the state enforcement law should be identical in all essential particulars with the National Prohibition Act."

## CHINESE HOPES ARE DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 1)

table groups, which are not open to the public, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from an authoritative source that this statement from a monograph by Dr. M. Joshua Bau, Professor of Political Science at Peking Normal University, has been taken as a thesis by many Chinese delegates.

Dr. Bau proposes a plan of gradual relinquishment of concessions by the powers, including the enfranchisement of Chinese in the foreign areas. It is understood that Great Britain is in accord with the theory of Chinese sovereignty, but it appears not in accord with the methods proposed to put it into effect.

### Japan's Land Problem

Discussions on population and food supply have brought to the fore the plight of Japan, which was ably presented by Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, professor of land economy in the Tokyo

one of the chief concerns of national policy. Other Japanese topics being discussed at the roundtables include discussion of agriculture to other lands, international trade and the use of capital for improvement of transportation facilities.

Members are devoting much attention to questions of whether a nation can justifiably increase its population beyond its food resources, and whether any country is justified in closing undeveloped territory to others, with a view to maintaining a high standard of living.

Questions discussed yesterday on the subject of international education include the gaining of an international point of view in the schools, the exchange of teachers and students, and what opportunities are given students to extend their knowledge of other countries.

### Oriental Exclusion

The effects of Oriental exclusion in the United States, the economic aspects of migrations, barriers to the assimilation of alien races and the differences between Oriental and Occidental standards of living were other topics being threshed out.

In a monograph on "Oriental Exclusion" by Dr. R. D. McKenzie, professor of sociology in the University of Washington, he pointed out that a half-century's experience with exclusion legislation in the United States had been successful in accomplishing its original purpose to escape economic competition with Asiatic coolie labor. "Because Chinese immigration has been stemmed," he said, "anti-Chinese sentiment has subsided almost to the point of non-existence."

This, Professor McKenzie emphasized, was the American aspect of exclusion, but he pointed out that the Chinese had never accepted exclusion as a just method of dealing with immigration restriction; that, as a practical necessity, the Chinese accept the exclusion of coolie labor, but that they seriously oppose what they consider efforts to exclude all members of their race.

"The Immigration Act of 1924 has been in effect too short a time," Dr. McKenzie said, "to warrant any prediction as to its ultimate significance. But judging from 2½ years' experience one might hazard the conjecture that the act will do for Japanese immigration what the Exclusion Act of 1882 did for Chinese immigration. That is, it will so reduce and select the stream of Japanese immigration that the Japanese problem in this country will cease to be of public concern. But the Japanese are even further than the Chinese from accepting the status quo as the final solution."

The differences between exclusion

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**  
Boston has probably showers tonight and probably Saturday; warmer tonight; moderate east and south winds shifting to westerly Saturday.

**Northern New England:** Warmer in northern Maine; cooler in interior of western portion Saturday; moderate to fresh southeast and south winds, shifting to northwest or north winds.

**Northern New England:** Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler north portion and the interior Saturday; moderate to fresh southeast and south shifting to northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	68	Montreal	68
Boston	61	Nantucket	62
Calgary	52	New York	68
Charleston	62	Philadelphia	68
Chicago	64	Pittsburgh	68
Denver	64	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	60
Eastport	56	San Francisco	54
Gatlinburg	62	St. Louis	70
Helena	58	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	50
Kansas City	66	Washington	72
Kansas City	66	Washington	72
Los Angeles	72		

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:39 p. m.; Saturday, 7:08 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

**Events Tomorrow**

Historical excursion, Harvard sum-

mer school students, to Lexington and Concord, all day.

Outing to Nantasket of officials and

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911 Madison Avenue,  
South East Corner 52nd Street, New York

## Prince of Wales Is Hardest-Working Celebrity, Says American Cameraman

By The Associated Press

**Y**OU could take away his title and he'd still be every bit a prince," Atlanta, Ga. Thus Tracy Mathewson, Atlanta News Real photographer, spoke of the Prince of Wales after learning that he had been selected as the sole motion-picture cameraman to be allowed to accompany the Prince on his visit to Canada, July 29.

The Atlanta cameraman was similarly designated to "shoot" the Prince in 1922 when the heir to the British throne first visited Canada. "He is one of the finest individuals I've ever known—and I've seen a few in many countries during my 15 years as a news-reel photographer," said Mr. Mathewson.

"Work? That Prince is the hardest worker I've ever laid my eyes on. I've traveled with circuses, with Woodrow Wilson, and a lot of other celebrities in my time, but this Windsor lad has 'em all eclipsed.

"On my first trip with him he jumped off the train at every tank town, met the Mayor, village marshal, shook hands with the squire, made a speech, kissed a baby here and there, and climbed back on the train just as smilin'.

"Another thing the average American doesn't seem to is the way that Prince is the hardest worker I've ever laid my eyes on. I've traveled with circuses, with Woodrow Wilson, and a lot of other celebrities in my time, but this Windsor lad has 'em all eclipsed.

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## NO CHANCE SEEN OF CIVIL WAR BY RUMANIANS

External Interference Only  
Danger Envisaged—Peasants Are Satisfied

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

BUCHAREST, July 22—While serious doubts exist, not only as to the practicability of a 13-year reign for Rumania's boy ruler, King Michael but even as to the constitutionality of the law of Jan. 4, 1926, which ratified the acceptance of ex-Crown Prince Carol's abdication and established the regency council, the authorities here feel that it would be a serious error of judgement to assume that any political complications which might result from the attempt to rule the country with a tripartite regency as at present constituted, would be permitted to lead to anything approaching civil war.

If such a contingency developed in the future over the regency they say, it will be because of external interference and not through any internal conflict. It is traditional that the Rumanian peasants, like the Russians, are essentially peaceful and not at all subject to sudden passionate outbreaks over political or dynastic affairs. The vital factor to the peasant now is that he owns the land on which he toils and he deserves above all else political and social order.

Whether he has a Bratianu, or a Left government, or a reigning monarch, or a regency, or even a republic is of little fundamental concern, so long as his newly acquired economic freedom is not jeopardized.

### Boy-King Issues First Proclamation of Reign

BUCHAREST, July 22 (P)—King Michael, Rumania's child sovereign, began his reign today by issuing the following order of the day to his sworn troops:

"Soldiers: After a reign, brilliant and glorious for the race, the Fatherland and the army, a reign conducted with great sacrifice and stern decision—our great and beloved King has closed forever his eyes which never ceased to contain unlimited affection.

"His fatherly heart will ever be present day and night, in time of peace as well as in time of war, with the entire race, in sadness as well as in moments of glory. Under his leadership you have conquered, you have forged the national unity of all Rumanians, and with laurels gathered on the battlefields, you have crowned his brow and your own.

"Soldiers, we are confident that all, from the chiefs of the army to the humblest soldiers, will give proof of that spirit of discipline, which is the pride of the army, and that you will remain worthy of the confidence which your country has placed in you, devoting all your strength and souls to the Fatherland and throne."

A deep impression was created in Bucharest by the private letter which King Ferdinand wrote to the Premier, Jean Bratianu, which has just been made public. The monarch spoke of his love for his country, of Carol, and his suffering caused by the renunciation of the throne by his first-born son, and of the passing of the crown to the head of the boy Michael. The letter began:

"My Dear Premier: As a Christian, I have always been influenced by the thought of the moment when I will find myself before my God. As a Rumanian and King, I have sacrificed my life on this earth, but my love of country does not permit me to consider my duty ends with this life, and I cannot but think of what follows."

"God willed that the crown with which the fortunes of the country are indissolubly bound up, should pass to the head of the minor Mihai (Michael), I pray heaven will accord

The H. M. Taylor Beauty Shop European Experience Permanent Waving Process or Oil Treatment 54 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 minutes from Shopping District

"CHO-SECO" INK PELLETS now used in more than forty states. THIS, is a new composition, runs hot, molds and coats less. Writes right with all pens—Fountain Pen Favorite. Price 25¢ if this paper is mentioned.

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Aboard Yacht or when Travelling, our Lounge Suits and Robes of Wonderful Silks and Exceptional Flannels add a Distinctive Note of Luxurious Comfort.

Ready for Wear or Made to Order  
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## FIRMS DISAGREE OVER SOVIET OIL

Standard Oil Units at Variance on Question of Sale of Petroleum

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

LONDON, July 22—Wide publicity is given here to the alleged disagreement among various Standard Oil units over the sale of petroleum from wells confiscated from their rightful owners by the Soviet Government. The question has been especially acute in Britain, since the abrogation of the Russian trade agreement and Arrows expulsion. Russian oil continues to be sold, despite the strenuous efforts of former well owners and some newspapers.

The agitation has apparently driven the Power Petroleum Company Limited, distributing agent for Russian oil in England, to a large-scale defensive advertising campaign. Full-page advertisements allege that he public is being misled and assert that "nearly every company, British and foreign, has bought or is buying from 'stolen wells.' This is a fact. We have evidence in our possession."

Meanwhile the Shell Company, which is 40 per cent British ownership, has issued a statement condemning purchases of Russian oil and concluding: "The Soviet Government is fighting to test the world's willingness to receive stolen goods. The purchase of such goods is condonation of robbery, and if this practice is admitted there is no limit to its extension and all trade is endangered. In this matter the interests of this and every other country are identical. The time has come when the purchase of stolen goods from Rumania should be treated in fact and law precisely as the purchase of any other stolen goods."

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

SOFIA, July 22—The National Assembly, the Cabinet and King Boris, on the occasion of the accession of the new Rumanian King to the throne, sent the warmest expression of good-will to Bucharest. The daily papers without exception published long articles on Rumania, full of sympathy and the friendliest feelings. The general attitude of the Bulgarian people is expressed by Professor Danailoff, who addressed Parliament with the words: "Our national history, for the most part, has bound us to the Rumanian people. I dare believe that in the future we will be still nearer to them and that we shall work together for our national development and for the common cultural interests of the Balkan nations."

"King Carol of Rumania"

PARIS, July 22 (P)—That former Crown Prince Carol of Rumania expressed the desire to attend his father's funeral in a message to the royal family of Bucharest, and has not yet received a reply, was made known in a statement given out in his behalf by a high personage closely connected with him. In this statement, the former Crown Prince is referred to as "King Carol of Rumania."

WOMEN OPEN HARDWARE STORE

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—An unusual venture for women is that of opening a Michigan City women who have opened a hardware store. Mrs. Margaret F. Krueger, wife of a Michigan City attorney, and Miss Helen D. Wilcox of St. Louis, Mo., are the proprietors, neither of whom had previous business experience.

DO IT NOW!  
WHY PUT IT OFF LONGER

Before After

Brings or send us your old watch to be made into a wrist watch for man or woman or exchanged for a new, up-to-date watch. In Wadsworth gold filled case, \$6.75. Full allowance for repair. Jewelry.

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Opening Week of the  
**Greatest**  
Furniture Sale  
in the History of A & S

Thousands of dollars' worth of furniture has already been bought—and a considerable amount of money saved thereby, for the money savings in this Half-Yearly Sale of A. & S. Furniture are decidedly worth while... as many young home-makers, particularly, have already discovered!

The Sale really consists of three divisions:

1. Fine New Furniture Ordered Months Ago as Special Opportunities Presented Themselves, Now Shown for the First Time and Marked at Very Special Prices.
2. All A. & S. Furniture Substantially Reduced.
3. All Summer Furniture Reduced 25%.

The Furniture Floor is open tonight until 9. Take this opportunity of seeing the Livable House and the Thrift Apartments and consulting the Budget Advisor. A. & S. Convenient Payment Plan is at Your Service.

A. & S.—Fourth Floor  
Central Building

**ABRAHAM & STRAUS**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## FEDERATION HONORS WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

by United States Army fliers are announced by Baron Raven E. A. Barnekaw, former German war ace. "A 100 horse powered, Curtiss "Hawk" biplane, capable of making 180 miles an hour will be used in the flight which will start the latter part of August, Baron Barnekaw stated.

### NEW JERSEY MAN GETS 1400-POUND SEA TURTLE

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., July 22 (P)—Henry Bordzik, working for the Beach Haven Crest Fisheries, has landed a 1400-pound leatherback sea turtle. The leatherback is one of the rarest specimens of sea life ever landed here, fishermen say.

It is eight feet long (10 feet including fin spread), is three feet six inches thick, four feet broad and its head is 18 inches in diameter. The New York City Aquarium officials were notified and bought the rare specimen at once, paying \$2000 for it.

### COTTON MILLS MAY CLOSE FOR WEEK

LIVERPOOL, Eng., July 22 (P)—Reports from Manchester state that the Master Cotton Spinners Federation is taking a ballot as to the closing of the American mills in Manchester for a full week before Sept. 4.

### GERMAN FLIER PLANS ROUND-WORLD FLIGHT

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (P)—Plans for a projected round-the-world flight in an effort to break the present speed record, established

## UTILIZATION OF WESTERN PEAT IS OBJECTIVE OF EXPERIMENTS

Engineer Expects to Reclaim Fuel Which Has Many Advantages From Extensive Deposits in Minnesota  
—Removal of Gas Is Problem

to a survey of the peat deposits made by E. K. Soper under the auspices of the University of Minnesota which said:

"Nearly all of the peat deposits in the State contain peat suitable for the manufacture of peat fuel, but not all of the bogs are deep enough to make such an economic pay. The character and composition of the peat found in northern Minnesota is remarkably uniform when the immense size of the deposits is considered."

The process now being developed, which was bought from H. H. Hindshaw three years ago, has for its main advantage the elimination of gas and air cells from the peat. This gaseous quality which no amount of mechanical pressure has been able to remove, it was explained, can be eliminated by feeding the peat into a vacuum mill. It comes out dense, smooth, tough and plastic, and will retain its molded form.

"Properly prepared, peat is one of the most desirable forms of solid fuel," Mr. Aslesen said. "It is as clean as wood to handle and does not crush down to dust. Unlike the loose cut peat it makes no smoke nor odor and deposits no soot. It does not form clinkers and leaves no unburned combustible material in the ash or cinders. Heating can be attained more rapidly than with coal or it can be burned very slowly."

**Will Your Home Share in the Benefits of America's Greatest Furniture Sale?**

### In The Sale

The entire Wanamaker Furniture stock—thousands and thousands of pieces occupying nine acres of floor space.

All the fine Belmaison reproduction furniture—faithful copies of rich period styles.

The entire Wanamaker stock of mattresses and bedding.

The entire Wanamaker stock of office furniture.

### Furniture Services

Wanamaker Decorating Service, advising on problems of design, color scheme, arrangement, etc.—services that require the experience of a professional interior decorator.

The Home Budget Service, that gives counsel not only on budgeting your income against expenses, but also as to the selection of furniture that best meets your needs.

The Budget Credit Service, that opens an account which extends the payments over a period of months.



### The Wanamaker National August Furniture Sale

believed to be the greatest event in retail business, will open with five days of advance inspection, the first of which will be

Monday, July 25

The Wanamaker Sale is the original sale, universally copied, but never duplicated. In all the world there is no other sale just like it. On the merits of the goods and the service it has become a National Sale, from which furniture goes into many distant States and even to foreign lands.

The furniture stocks that have been assembled for this sale are worth coming a thousand miles to see and to choose from.

And prices will be lowest since the war.

Now is the time to consider your home needs—and to plan to profit by this, America's greatest under-price distribution of Furniture.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**  
PHILADELPHIA

## POINCARE FIRM IN MAINTAINING BUDGET BALANCE

Premier, Honored by Colleagues, Sees Financial Work Not Yet Finished

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 22.—Today the cabinet ministers entertained Raymond Poincaré at luncheon to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the Government. It is exactly a year since the Prime Minister undertook the task of saving the franc. His success was greater than could be anticipated. But it was rendered possible by the national opinion. Men of the most extreme views agreed to cooperate in the same Cabinet. Thus Radicals and Nationalists alike forgot their differences in the face of the monetary crisis.

M. Poincaré not only celebrates a year of ministerial life, but completes this month his fortieth year of parliamentary life. Undoubtedly he enjoys prestige greater than any other statesman in France. Recent attacks by Socialists and a section of the Radicals have indicated the possibility that the lessons of last year are being forgotten. But the press is almost unanimous in urging that M. Poincaré be allowed to carry out the experiment to its conclusion. At least he should stay, declare the newspapers, until the general elections in May, 1928.

Confidence Big Factor

An authoritative announcement intimates that M. Poincaré is re-

solved to oppose attempts to upset the budgetary equilibrium by demagogic demands. He will not modify the composition of the cabinet in accordance with certain requests. He considers that his financial work is not finished and that the most important stage is still to be reached. If he is overthrown he will refuse to enter into any combination.

Certainly the past twelve months, which have restored the financial situation, constitute a marvelous chapter in history. With full knowledge of France's resiliency it was not easy to forecast that recovery would be so thorough. M. Poincaré has proved that the principal factor in national stability is public confidence in rulers.

Before M. Poincaré's long series of ministers had failed to obtain public confidence, and the position was apparently growing hopeless. Today the French Treasury, which was on the verge of bankruptcy, has an abundance of money in its coffers. It has repaid large sums to the Bank of France.

France Emerges Stronger

It has paid large sums to Great Britain and the United States under provisional debt agreements. It has piled up considerable gold reserves and gold currencies. The problem of the floating debt has been partly solved, interest on short-term bonds reduced. One-month and three-month bonds have been redeemed, and six-month bonds are being called in. The Treasury has ceased to issue one-year bonds. Two consolidation loans have been remarkably successful. At present a further 6 per cent loan, redeemable in 50 years, is gathering up outstanding short-term scrip, and the indications are that it will be well subscribed.

France has emerged from a formidable financial crisis stronger than ever with the economic prospect at its peak.

## CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES KEEP EXPENSES TO HIGH LEVEL

(Continued from Page 1)

Bureau, the Purchasing Bureau, the Division of Personnel and the Division of Printing. It has been eliminated by a large commercial statistical agency that the creation of the Purchasing Bureau is saving \$500,000 annually. The control of printing for the administrative departments was taken over by the commission in 1922. The annual cost of this printing since 1922 has been: 1922, \$607,748; 1923, \$406,273; 1924, \$297,952; 1925, \$277,779; 1926, \$289,821.

Meanwhile, taxes, both state and municipal, are continuing to climb, as witness the following totals:

By State Municipal Totals  
1915... \$16,542,579 \$92,360,186 \$108,902,765  
1925... 45,183,762 191,827,684 287,000,000  
1926... 53,607,942 210,840,440 285,763,477

Pursuant to an implication with the prospect of entirely wiping out the net debt of the State within a few years and of continuing the right policy of economy in operating expenditures, a reduction in taxation may be forced, a special commission on the taxation problem, created by the Legislature this year, has just begun its work.

Net Debt Stands

Total municipal expenditures, current charge against revenue, increased in this state from \$80,728,303 in 1910, to \$104,558,000 in 1915, to \$219,000,000 in 1925.

The aggregate net direct debt of Massachusetts municipalities jumped from \$168,546,115 in 1910, to \$194,788,267 in 1915, to \$258,627,788 in 1925, to \$270,450,326 in 1926.

There is a debt limit set for the municipalities, within which they may borrow, fixed at 2 1/4 per cent of the assessed valuation for the three preceding years in cities and 3 per cent in towns, with the purpose for which loans may be made specifically set forth. What accounts for the increasing net debt is that the municipalities borrow up to their limit for lesser projects and then when confronted with major projects they run to the Legislature for special authority to borrow outside the limit.

Florida Cuts Tax Rate as Cities and Towns Force Expenditures Up

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (Special)—A careful study of the taxing situation in Florida, as in other states, will show a steady lowering of taxes for actual operating expense of the state government. The tax rate, however, in municipalities, counties, tax school districts, special road bond districts, etc., will show an increase. This increase is caused by the constant demand for better roads, better equipped schools and

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Five spacious floors devoted entirely to showing the latest styles and best values.

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The Superior Cooking Fuel  
Can be used in any gas stove. Have an equipment installed in your suburban or summer home. We service you with gas.

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A. G. Pollard Co.  
The Store for Thrifty People  
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Our  
July Sale  
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lowered for state taxes while the counties and districts show an increase for local purposes.

No Bonded Debt

Florida has no bonded debt. She is building roads at the rate of about \$15,000,000 annually on the pay-as-you-go plan from the funds derived from the tax on gasoline. The several counties in Florida, however, as well as the municipalities, are heavily bonded. Information is not in hand to give the total indebtedness of the several counties and the municipalities, but a review of the tax rate will reveal the fact that large sums are being raised annually to pay interest and provide a sinking fund taking care of large bond issues for road construction, school buildings, drainage and other improvements.

The state millage levied for taxes in Florida in 1925 was 10 1/2 mills on the assessed valuation of real estate, personal property and railroad and telegraph property. The millage levied for county purposes during this period ranged from 19 1/2 mills in Holmes County to 73 1/2 mills in Hernando County. Forty of the sixty-seven counties in Florida, each assessed more than three times as much tax as did the State. All except one county assessed more than twice as much for county purposes as for state taxes.

Millage Rate Is Lowered

The millage rate for taxes in Florida in 1914 was 5 1/2 mills for all state purposes. This rate increased until 1923 when it reached 11 1/2 mills. In 1924 the rate was lowered to 10 1/2 mills, and in 1925 to 10 1/4 mills. The rate was reduced again in 1926, and will be still further reduced in 1927, according to a recent statement by Governor John W. Martin.

The reduction of the millage assessment, however, does not mean a lowering of taxes in every particular. In 1921, in addition to the ad valorem tax, and many other forms of taxation, Florida placed a 3-cent per gallon tax on gasoline for the purpose of building roads. This tax was increased to 5 cents on the gallon, beginning July 1, 1927. One cent of this tax will be used for school purposes, thereby providing a 3-cent,000,000 annually for school and about \$15,000,000 annually for

operating the state government.

Expanding Government and Rising Expenses Reported in Arkansas

From an expenditure of \$1,508,355 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, to an expenditure of \$19,121,251 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, is a tremendous growth in

Foss Creameries  
Quality and Service Always

Headquarters for strictly Fresh Eggs  
Hyde Sq., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. 3570  
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CURTAINS  
Perfectly Laundered

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hosiery repair service, which  
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Work Can Be  
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Riverbank Court Hotel  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Transient and Permanent  
DUTCH ROOM and  
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Can be engaged for banquets  
and assemblies.

CABIN OPEN TO PUBLIC  
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1927

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## TRADE GROUPS FORM TO GUARD BUYING PUBLIC

Misrepresentation in Advertising Will Meet New Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—To eliminate misrepresentation in advertising of merchandise and workmanship and to establish a substantial guarantee of the honesty of their members, two new national trade associations have just been announced here. They are the Master Retail Furriers' Association of America, Inc., and the United Bonded Garages, and they have the same general objective of increasing public confidence in their members.

The furriers' organization has been organized "for the protection of the buying public" and has issued an emblem to be used by members a sign that they have subscribed to the ethical standards of practice of the association. Membership is by invitation and each candidate must agree to give a bill of sale with every garment, enumerating precisely what materials went into it, a representative explained. If a coat is lined, the bill of sale must reveal exactly the material of which the lining is made. There shall be no misrepresentation and all the facts must be stated to the buyer, members have agreed.

### In Customers' Interest

"It is organized purely in your interest, and when making a purchase from any member, you are guaranteed that the goods are exactly as represented," a statement to customers declared. "Unscrupulous dealers have taken advantage of the present styles which call for dyed furs to foist on the public imitations which are sometimes hard to detect except by an expert. Men who have had but slight experience have often been entrusted with alterations on an expensive garment,

## Summer Notes From Washington

By the pool, in the garden of the Pan American Building, the United States Navy Band played music reminiscent of the Incas of Mexico, Chile, Argentina and other Latin-American countries. The tall poplars were silhouetted against the indeterminate blue of the day just gone and the approaching moon. The building was softly white in the light from a few well-shaded lamps. Diplomats, high officials, government clerks, music lovers and unclassified, came through the building and found seats on the plaza between it and the musicians.

A cool breeze from the river stirred gratefully, fluff of cloud came and went. A cornetist played a Mexican composition, "Little Star," and just as he finished the evening star sank from sight, but the Dipper held its place, overhead, not very distinct because there was no darkness in the sky.

A man in white mounted a little platform and spoke, in soft, even tones. He was the announcer telling the people who were getting the concert over the radio what it was all about. How could he give them the atmosphere, the beauty, the peace? The radio cannot do that.

Another man came forward. He had written an opera around an old Indian legend. He read bits of the book and a dark-haired seaford sang some of the melodies.

There was a click of the baton. The audience arose. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. Latin-American music was finished. As the audience streamed out the front door, there was the monument above the trees, and the moon not yet with a floating film of a cloud. "Adios," called a voice. Automobiles sped away.

The dome of the Capitol building is shining in its new coat of paint. The daylight gives the newly painted structure a grayish-white hue, but David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, explains that this color was chosen after experiment instead of the pure white because it matches the time-dulled marble wings when illuminated by the flood of lights at night.

It is estimated that 130,000 square yards were covered by the painters' brushes and that 2035 gallons of paint were used. The great cast iron structure is painted every three or four years, 1923 being the last date of the coat.

The United States Veterans' Bureau is the busiest of the government departments this summer. Clerks there are giving an extra hour of service and a night force is now being organized. The reason for the hustle is the last-minute arrival of applications for government insurance and for conversion of policies already issued. It is taking the Bureau some time to catch up with its files, but Frank T. Hines, director of the bureau, urged veterans to pay their premiums when they fall due, so that their policies will not lapse.

The new 14-story National Press Club Building will be under a roof in a few days. The building will house the Washington bureaus of the daily papers of many of the cities of the United States. The National Press Club will occupy the thirteenth and fourteenth floors. The largest moving picture theater in the city is being completed on the ground floor.

The Egyptian Government has leased from Mrs. John B. Henderson

and it is to correct this situation that the fur dealers, members of this association, voluntarily make this announcement."

Members are selected not only because of financial responsibility, but because of integrity and craftsmanship as well, it was further explained.

The United Bonded Garages has established headquarters here as an organization of independent garage men throughout the Nation who are applying fundamentals of co-operation to their business and are preparing nationally to advertise their competency and reliability to motorists, particularly to those who need aid while away from home territory.

### Will Guarantee Work

They have made a national pledge for honest work at honest prices and promise to keep that pledge to extent of issuing a bonded receipt for work they do. It was related at headquarters. This receipt guarantees work done will hold up at least 100 miles and pledges return of money paid if such is not the case.

"At the sign of the United Bonded Garages you will find a dependable service station ready to give you immediate attention," an announcement asserted. "At this sign you will find a corps of expert mechanics who have been selected for their ability, integrity, and reliability."

## LUTHERANS DEPLORE VICIOUS MAGAZINES

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The thirty-fifth international convention of the Walthers League, an organization of young Lutherans, adopted a resolution declaring "the output of vicious and immoral literature is going on unabated," and the convention recognized "in the present flood of vicious literature a challenge to disseminate wholesome Christian literature with all energy."

"We express our disapproval of all such magazines, newspapers and news agencies as sacrifice truth and accuracy in catering to an unfortunate demand for the sensational without due regard for the accuracy of historical facts in general and religious principles in particular," one resolution stated.



Craft Such as This, Survivals of the Old Days of Extensive Mississippi and Ohio River Travel, Can Be Seen by Passengers Along the Again Used Water Routes, Where a Bayou Under Moss-Hung Trees Offers a Sheltered Anchorage.

characteristic merrymaking and feasting. Unique to them are the songs and dances of Negro roustabouts.

The roustabouts carry the packages of freight up steep banks along the Ohio or over the Mississippi's levees, and sing while they're at it. There is no song leader. Any roustabout is likely to start a song at any time.

began to range the Ohio and Mississippi, travel on them was developed to the point where it was the Old South's most spacious element. Boats of a century ago were described as "airy structures of Oriental gorgoness and splendor," and for the times they were just that. Distinctive character was put into travel about the craft by the Old South's aristocracy. In the beginning, they came from everywhere in Dixie to travel aboard steamboats, because the latter were the only comfortable and speedy means by which to reach romantic places between New Orleans and St. Louis, along the Mississippi, and up the Ohio between Cairo and Cincinnati. The "quality folks" lived afloat as they lived ashore. It was a poor steamboat that didn't show at any time the high lights of the Old South's civilization.

Virginia verve rubbed elbows with the brilliancy of Natchez, and the peculiar graciousness of Vicksburg. Alongside this trio, there were the dash of Kentucky's Blue Grass and Purchase regions, and the deep-colored Old World elegance of Louisiana. Graceful youth danced until dawn, when the steward served supper upon silver trays. Voyages were long. Conversation was an art. Passengers read a great deal; and they had leisure to mull over whatever they read. When they talked, they exchanged solid ideas. The menu for one meal covers a page of type.

Suddenly river travel sagged. It did this, either because railroads squelched it, or because steamboats made no advancement in construction and engineering. The question is unsettled. Within 30 years, at any rate, the travel was drab. Craft shrank in size and majestic mien. Less and less attention was paid to variety and preparation of food. About 40 years ago, the travel was far down the scale. From then un-

til economic pressure recently revived it, the Old South's most spacious element was a sorry sight.

### Equipped Like Ocean Liner

But despite modern sights galore, the river craft are returning. Now, however, the steamboats are built of steel. In construction and engineering, they resemble passenger liners on the Great Lakes. The largest sidewheeler on inland waters approaches the style of an ocean liner in equipment. Nevertheless, the Old South's atmosphere permeates the boats from stem to stern.

It shows up the best there is in people of all regions. The mosaic of differing customs of courtesy has been spread until it includes the distinctive qualities of every section of the United States, for automobile tourists from everywhere run their cars aboard the craft, and journey on water for a while. Voyages are leisurely. Conversation again is an art. Passengers read the classics. When they talk, they have a lot to say that isn't about movies, automobiles and clothes.

The merrymaking has an old



Between Landings the Roustabouts Dance on the Lower Deck for the Delight of River Passengers, While the Shores of Midland or Southern States Slip Leisurely By.

Embassy is also being built, and a new chancery building for the French Embassy.

♦ ♦ ♦

Plans for the new home of the British Embassy, which is to occupy a commanding site just off Massachusetts Avenue, are now in the hands of the architects. Building should begin in the autumn. Many of the interior fittings of the present British Embassy are to be moved to its new home. The double stairway, which is perhaps its most striking architectural feature, will be incorporated in the new hallway.

♦ ♦ ♦

Washington is the automobile's gathering place. During a walk along Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the Capitol, one sees identification tags from almost every State in the Union. In its well-equipped tourist camp in Potomac Park, Washington is host to about 100 tourists every night. Good roads lead to Washington from every direction. The new Defense Highway to Annapolis, which shortens the distance by 10 miles, was dedicated on July 16 with ceremonies held midway between the cities where Priest's Bridge crosses the Patuxent River.

Between landings the ambitious Negroes show off for the amusement of passengers on the lower deck. You hear primitive versions of both old and new songs; and occasionally,

The melody is plaintively barbary. The song continues until the boat swings into midstream.

Between Landings

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The new 14-story National Press Club Building will be under a roof in a few days. The building will house the Washington bureaus of the daily papers of many of the cities of the United States. The National Press Club will occupy the thirteenth and fourteenth floors. The largest moving picture theater in the city is being completed on the ground floor.

The Egyptian Government has leased from Mrs. John B. Henderson

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## Inconspicuous Office in State House Safeguards Bank Accounts of More Than 3,000,000 People

Much of Savings Bank History Has Taken Place in Massachusetts

At his desk in an inconspicuous office in the east wing of the State House, Roy E. Hovey, Commissioner of Banks, keeps his fingers on a system of scrutiny that encompasses 196 savings banks, 94 trust companies, 220 co-operative banks, 93 credit unions and a miscellaneous lot of lesser organizations that take in deposits for safe keeping and transmission—a total of \$38 banking institutions, which, when the latest figures were compiled, had combined assets of \$3,710,983,24.

In the savings banks alone there were last year 2,872,788 depositors, while in the trust companies there were 352,000 depositors in the commercial departments and 470,000 in the savings departments. Sound business methods under the banking laws of the Commonwealth, checked by the watchful eye of the Bank Commissioner, guarantee protection to these millions of depositors.

Sixty-eight bank examiners are on the road all the time. They do not herald their coming and goings. They plan to drop in on a bank when least expected. The law requires that each bank be examined at least once a year. The examiners do not go to the same bank on the same date from one year to another. With them, surprise is of the essence. Further, the law requires every savings bank to have its affairs gone over annually by a certified public accountant, who must report to the Bank Commissioner.

**State's Laws Recognized**  
Massachusetts banking laws have always been regarded as exceptionally good. Many other states have copied them. That the people of Massachusetts early intended to mete out drastic punishment to those who tamper with funds entrusted to their care is shown in a quotation from the first banking law, enacted in 1783:

The act provided that "every person so offending and being tried before the Supreme Judicial Court shall be set in or upon the pillory, for the space of two hours, shall forfeit all his personal estate and the issues and profits of his real estate during life, to the use of the Commonwealth (after deducting such sum as shall indemnify the bank for the loss they may have sustained by means of the said fraud), and shall ever after be rendered infamous and incapable of sustaining any office, either civil or military."

That same year, 1783, the first State bank known as the Massachusetts Bank, was chartered. From then up to 1863, when the national banking system was established, the State banks, which were commercial banks, flourished. By 1865 all but one of the State banks had become national banks. The one exception was the original Massachusetts Bank, which continued to do business until 1905, when it was merged with one of the national banks in Boston.

**Objects of Savings Bank**  
The Provident Institution for Savings, in Boston, was incorporated by the Legislature in 1816, being the first savings bank to receive a charter in Massachusetts, and it is said to have been the first savings bank

ROY A. HOVEY  
Massachusetts State Bank Commissioner

ing institutions under supervision of the Bank Commissioner have reached the highest point in history. Last year's increase over the previous year, which was 10.32 per cent, is stated by Commissioner Hovey to have been the natural reflection of

### DR. JASON N. PIERCE TO PREACH SERMON

Old Rockingham Meeting House Program Arranged

**BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.**, July 22 (Special)—The twenty-first annual pilgrimage to the old Rockingham Meeting House will be held Sunday, Aug. 7, at 3:30 p. m., and more than 1500 persons are expected to attend. The address will be made by Elbert S. Brigham of St. Albans, and the sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce of Washington, D. C., President Coolidge's pastor.

The old building, which is in an excellent state of repair, is located on a hill about five miles northwest of Bellows Falls. It looks down on the now almost deserted town of Rockingham which in the early days was a prosperous settlement. It was built in 1787 and is the mecca of many tourists who journey from Bellows Falls to the Rutland road.

The attendance at the annual pilgrimages has increased with each successive year and in 1926 about 1500 persons attended the exercises. Many of the visitors were from various states in the East. The annual pilgrimage is always held on the first Sunday in August.

### GOVERNMENT SURVEYS CONNECTICUT VALLEY

**BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.**, July 22 (Special)—Several Government engineers, assisted by others, are making an important survey in this locality for the U. S. Geological Survey department of the Federal Government. The section upon which work is progressing is in the Connecticut Valley district, covering the towns of Rockingham, which includes Bellows Falls Village, Westminster and Charlestown and Walpole in New Hampshire.

Both Vermont and New Hampshire have been divided into sections with the idea of publishing several years hence accurate maps showing every highway and byway, every hill worthy of a name; every brook, river, lake and pond, all houses, farms, villages, and the elevations above sea level. A number of sections of the survey have already been made, and preliminary maps of some sections issued.

### REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S OUTINGS

The Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will hold an outing at Plymouth next Saturday, leaving Rowe's Wharf at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and returning from Plymouth at 7 o'clock. On Saturday, Aug. 4, Mrs. Curtis' "n'g," honorary vice-president of the club, will entertain the club members at her estate in Nahant. The party will leave the State House in buses at 2 o'clock.

### DR. HSIEH SPEAKER AT HARTFORD DINNER

#### America Is Urged to Send Its Lafayette to China

**THE many and varied ways by which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. They present an intimate picture of just how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives fit into the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation, throughout the United States, of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.**

moderate prosperity, although business conditions have not been at a high level.

#### Deposits Show Growth

It is particularly interesting to note that deposits in savings banks in this State have increased more than \$675,000,000 during the last eight years, along with industrial readjustments, the deposits having been larger than in any similar period during their 110 years of existence. This year the Legislature enacted a law increasing the amount that may be deposited in savings banks from \$3000 to \$4000 for individual accounts, from \$6000 to \$8000 for joint accounts.

Co-operative banks, which are building associations enabling persons of moderate means to own their own homes, are showing a rapid growth. Last year they made a total of 31,056 new loans, averaging \$4067 each.

Commissioner Hovey has a director at the head of each division of supervision of the different forms of banking and an office force of 32 persons. Last year the expenses of the office were \$239,000 and receipts were \$137,000.

Incidentally, the Bank Commissioner's office is a division in the Department of Banking and Insurance. The only reason that has been discovered why banking and insurance should have been linked up in one department is the constitutional limitation that the State's administrative activities shall not exceed 20 departments.

Massachusetts was the first State to recognize credit unions by authorizing their incorporation.

The State, of course, has no jurisdiction over the national banks. Today the resources of the bank

incorporated by any governmental agency. It was founded, as stated in its petition to the General Court, that "all classes of the community may be exercised to the practice of frugality and especially industrial mechanics, other than symphonies, masters, managers, laborers, and men of small capital, widows, and others, may receive from their savings of wages or profits, regularly deposited and systematically invested in public stocks or otherwise, a profit proportional to the success of the institution and prosperity of the country."

Trust companies began to be a factor in banking activities after 1880. Following the closing of five trust companies in Boston, by authority of the Bank Commissioner, in 1920 and 1921, there was a general overhauling of the laws relating to them.

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## MOSCOW DRAFTS PROGRAM FOR CHINESE REDS

Soviets Still Regard China as Promising Field for Communism

SHANGHAI, (Special Correspondence)—That the Communist International still regards China as a promising field for revolutionary activity is abundantly proved by the very long and detailed resolution on the Chinese question which was adopted at a session of the executive committee of the International, held in Moscow during the latter part of May.

This resolution contains a detailed table of instructions for the Chinese Communists. "Agrarian revolution, including the collectivization and nationalization of land," is pronounced a factor of basic importance in the new stage of the Chinese revolution. The Chinese Communists are told to bend all their energies to securing a radical solution of the agrarian question, involving the seizure of land belonging to the gentry and the wealthy classes in the cities and its distribution among the peasants. It is in the development of this peasant movement that the Communist International sees the best weapon for destroying the moderate nationalist government which has been set up in Nanking under the auspices of General Chiang Kai-shek.

### Waverings Noted

It seems that the Chinese Communists in their attitude toward the agrarian question have not always been radical enough to suit the International and the resolution, after noting "a number of wavering" on this point among the Chinese Communists, declares that "the Chinese Communist Party must head the agrarian movement of the peasants and must pitilessly fight against all attempts to place a limit upon this movement."

The formation of military forces which shall be reliable from the Communist standpoint receives some attention in the resolution. Warned by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's successful anti-Communist coup in Shanghai and Nanking and by the rebellions of some minor generals in the territory controlled by the radical Wuhan Government, the International lays great stress on the necessity for arming the workers and peasants, thereby creating a "class army" which cannot be turned against the radical elements at the behest of an individual conservative general.

The Chinese Communists are instructed to continue collaborating with the Wuhan Government, and are warned against premature ill-advised attempts to create Soviets and to substitute for the radical nationalist Wuhan regime an out-and-out Communist government. The time is not judged ripe for such attempts. At the same time the resolution predicts that Chiang Kai-shek's defection will be followed in time by the falling off of other more moderate elements which still adhere to the Wuhan Government and contains the following significant prophecy:

### Concessions to "Imperialists"

"With the further development of the revolution, it will be indispensable to create Soviets of workers', peasants' and soldiers' deputies, and the slogan of organizing Soviets will become the central slogan of the party."

Participating in the Wuhan Government and supporting it, the Chinese Communists are given a certain degree of latitude in maneuvering, and, when it is considered necessary, making concessions to the "foreign imperialists." This is significant, in view of the recent more moderate course of the Wuhan authorities, and their effort to coax back the foreign business which has been driven away from Hankow by the earlier ebullitions of extremism. The resolution also warns the Chinese communists against trying to organize immediate insurrections against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Shanghai. It points out that the presence in Shanghai of a strong foreign defense force, which would be called into action against disorders, makes any armed outbreak against Chiang Kai-shek hopeless and inadvisable at the present moment.

The setback to Communist hopes in China represented by Chiang Kai-shek's coup has had its reflection in Russia in the sharpening of differences of opinion between the Communist Party majority and the opposition, whose chief spokesmen are Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev and Karl Radek. The opposition expressed the viewpoint that the situation in China called for stronger and more decisive action on the part of the Communists; and, according to the Soviet newspapers, Trotsky came out for the immediate creation of Soviets within the territory controlled by the Wuhan Government: a step which the majority rejected as premature and impolitic.

### Communism Not Extinguished

Karl Radek, evidently because of his difference with the party majority, has been removed from his post as head of the Sun Yat-sen University, which is training Chinese students to be Communist propagandists, and Trotsky has been publicly warned that he will be expelled from the Executive Committee of the International if he does not give up his factional activity.

Despite the outward eclipse of Communism in the territory controlled by General Chiang Kai-shek, it would be a mistake to believe that the Communist influence in China has been extinguished. In the considerable area under the rule of the Wuhan Government the Communists are a legal party, participating in the government, and their influence in the labor and peasant unions is credibly reported to be very great. The Shanghai police, who should be in a position to know, report that there is still much underground

Communist agitation among the students and workers in Shanghai, and the same seems to be true of the territory controlled by Chiang Kai-shek and the northern militarists.

Adept in the arts of concealment and conspiracy, bound by a fairly strong party discipline and pursuing a definite program, which has been described to some extent in the foregoing passages of this article, the Communists are bound to exert a certain degree of influence in the turbulent and fluid state of affairs which prevails in China now.

## MOVE TO BREAK TRADE BARRIERS

Economic Conferences Show Reaction to Europe's Artificial Restrictions

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS (Special Correspondence)—Europe has since the war suffered from excessive customs duties and complicated formalities. They not only check prosperity but often cause friction and ill-feeling. Everybody recognizes this simple proposition, but nevertheless tariff walls are being built higher and higher and frontiers present greater difficulties. Governments act in defiance of their own accepted axioms.

It is therefore encouraging to find a distinguished business man, Rene Duchemin, President of the Confederation of French Manufacturers, pleading for the supervision of these obstacles. If there are some which cannot be immediately abolished, then they should, he says, be reduced to reasonable proportions. No task is more urgent or vital than an international agreement on a business policy.

### M. Loucheur's Proposal

M. Loucheur is another Frenchman who is eager to bring about better economic relations, and it was he who suggested that the League of Nations should call an economic conference. That Geneva Conference may have marked the beginning of a new era. The Stockholm Congress pursued the same lines and before it the Geneva report on trade barriers. It is necessary to hammer home the conclusions reached at Paris, emphasized at Geneva, and endorsed at Stockholm, until they are embodied in legislation and administrative practice.

Again, the Brussels Congress directed public attention to the problems involved in international debts. Everybody knows that whether the debts are intercalated or are reparational under the Dawes plan, they cannot easily be transferred from country to country. It is not so much the raising of money in a particular country as its sending abroad without upsetting the exchanges that puzzles financiers.

Then, too, there should be uniformity in the laws of the various countries which govern business. Bills of exchange, checks and other methods of payment, should be standardized on the international plan. There are reasons why Great Britain and America can hardly be expected to conform to European customs, but at least there should not be more than two systems. The continent of Europe should unify its usages. At present there are a score of methods which make for confusion. Among this group of problems is that of double taxation, which undoubtedly imposes hardships on business men who operate in more than one country.

### Trade Laws Need Codifying

At the same time the industrialists seek proper protection for their trademarks and inventions. Here again the laws are at variance and need codifying. Then there should be a court of commercial arbitration to deal with international business disputes.

Finally, communications and transports ought to be greatly improved. In this the French are prepared to play a leading part. It is obvious that with the growth of air transport a series of international regulations is not only desirable, but necessary. In the same way problems connected with the highways (such as their upkeep) and the taxation of vehicles, demand close study. The railroad and the automobile services should not be in rivalry but should be complementary. Further, there should be uniformity in the labelling of goods sent by road or rail. There should be through rates and there should be a single time-table based on the 24-hour clock.

It is also imperative that there should be better telephonic, telegraphic and radio facilities. At present, in spite of progress, the conditions in Europe are chaotic. It is high time that co-ordinated measures were adopted. Such is a brief account of the subjects to which business men and economists are more and more turning their attention in Europe, and it is to be hoped that solutions of a practical kind will be forthcoming, in the interests first of business, and second of larger international co-operation and understanding.

### PIOUS JEWS BARRED FROM 'WAILING WALL'

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

JERUSALEM, July 22—Access to the "Wailing Wall" has been prohibited as a result of the earthquake hampering passages leading to the temple area and the wall, at which since the destruction of the temple pious Jews have prayed for their salvation and the restoration of the glories of temple times.

It is reported from Amman that the sultan, Abdullah, has ordered a three-day fast in Transjordan, giving an opportunity for penitence past wrongdoing and prayer that the earthquake calamities will not be repeated, threatening six months' imprisonment for public consumption of food.

A New Metal: Solium, which can be made as soft as lead or as hard as steel, and which may be used where platinum is now employed, is the result of experiments by T. D. Kelley, in an obscure laboratory in England.

## His Majesty Gives the Royal Salute



© Keystone  
An Old-Time Flavor, Combined With the Stately Pageantry of the Ceremony, Made the Recent "Trooping of the Colors" by the First and Second Life Guards in London an Event of Unusual Interest. Once More the Cavalry Horse Company, the Dragoon Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, in Old-Fashioned Scarlet, Blue and Gold Lent a Brilliant Touch of Color to the Affair. The Purpose of the Gathering of the Guards Was to Receive the New Colors, Which the King Presented to Them. After the Ceremonial March From Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards Parade Was the Most Interesting and Dramatic Part of the Proceedings. Was the Traditional Ceremony of "Trooping" the Old Colors Prior to Laying Them Permanently Aside, and Their Final Disappearance Through the Celebrated Horse Guards Arch to the Strains of "Auld Lang Syne." After the Consecration of the New Colors by the Official Chaplain, the Presentation Was Formally Made, and Then the King Gave the Royal Salute, as Seen in the Picture Above.

## ITALY ENFORCES CONTROL OVER SOMALI TRIBES

Eighteen Months' Campaign Ends in Surrender of Opposing Sultan

ROME (Special Correspondence)—The successful close of the Italian campaign in Somaliland brings a large tract of Somaliland under full Italian control. According to a Colonial Office statement, the campaign, which began late in 1925, has resulted in the surrender of Sultan of Obbia and his territory, comprising the valley of the Nogal, which leaves a free passage from the coast to the Sultanate of the Mijertins.

### End of Operations

Hitherto the Sultans of Obbia and Mijertin were only under the protection of Italy, but there were continual quarrels and warfare between the tribes, greatly to the detrac-

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Children's Nominations of Those Worthy of Fame Carefully Studied

**I**F NOMINATIONS for the Hall of Fame were made on the basis of the names selected by the average American school child, George Ruth, Charlie Chaplin, Gene Tunney and Gertrude Ederle would be as sure of niches as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln or Thomas Edison. Few would world receive recognition as artists, sculptors, musicians or natural scientists would not be accorded as many places as presidents, war leaders, explorers or sportsmen. This is the conclusion made by Dr. L. A. Williams, professor of education at the University of California in Berkeley, Calif., who during 1926 sent thousands of questionnaires to school children in that State. The children were called upon to list 25 names of great leaders of the past and present and tell why, in their opinion, the leader was entitled to the claim of greatness.

The lists made by the children and their reasons for choosing the different leaders revealed a warped and insufficient set of standards, according to the professor, and indicated a need for curriculum reform in the public schools. The deficiency is in no way peculiar to California schools, he states, but the deficiency as revealed by a careful study of his material would prove that the largest number of schools in the country have fallen into the same error.

## Important Factors

Although the school determines a child's hero ideals to a certain extent, three other important factors enter in which Professor Williams believes could aid in the work of giving adequate inspiration to school children. The home is first; there from dinner table conversations and opinions voiced by his parents the child gathers many of the ideas that become his own. In the home he also finds a daily paper which he frequently reads. If the paper emphasizes the world of sport, war, and crime it is also reflected in the child's mind. The third influence which could be seen clearly by those tabulating the study was of adult leaders such as Scout masters, Camp Fire girls, guardians, Sunday school teachers and others. Not only were the founders of these movements listed by many children, but the obscure leader in the community often was placed among the 25 illustrious names in the list. Schools seemed to supply the pupils with an idea of the importance of military and political leaders, for the Hall of Fame was filled with history textbook answers, and when the lists were analyzed by grades the period of history being studied at the time yielded large numbers of similar answers.

In a preliminary experiment the question was presented to more than 3500 school children in junior and senior high schools. The names resulting from this were grouped according to the number of times they were mentioned, and again into classifications such as political leader, artist, inventor, military leader, sports, community leader, and the results were carefully studied by advanced students of education.

It was found, for instance, that of those named often the groups of names mentioned the same number of times by one class, would read: George Washington, Napoleon, Helen Wills, Mussolini, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ford, Jack Dempsey and Shakespeare.

Alexander the Great, Buffalo Bill, Louisa Alcott and August Vollmer. Among them Charlie Chaplin, Sherlock Holmes, Moses, Lenine, and Kit Carson.

Theodore Roosevelt, Queen Elizabeth, Joaquin Miller, and Burbank. "Red" Grange, Marquette, Joan of Arc, Woodrow Wilson, Marconi and Rockefeller.

**Interesting Reasons Given**

Even more interesting, according to those who "counted the votes," were some of the reasons given for the selection of a particular name. History textbooks provided one type; for instance, one boy wrote down as many presidents as he could and for his reason for regarding them as heroes wrote the first "he was President of U. S." and ditto marks down the column.

Other answers showed keenness, discernment and originality. For example:

"Mark Twain—because he was funny"; "Henry Ford, because he made a cheap car for the poor man"; "Charlie Chaplin, because he makes people happy"; and "Lincoln, freed the slaves."

Some of the strange and funny answers were entered by the educator in a separate record, as a matter of interest. These include:

Rockfellow—A leader of oil stations.

Andrew Wilson—He signed the contract for the World War.

Abe Lincoln—Because he was simple.

Burbank—Invented the potato and changed plants into anything.

Jefferson—Was the first President.

Macaroni—Invented the radio.

Mozart—A music composer.

## SCHOOLS—United States

## Greenbrier Military School

**P**REPARES FOR COLLEGE AND BUSINESS. New complete dry-sprout plant near White Sulphur Springs, 115th year.

Five courses lead to diploma, including business, engineering, agriculture, and examinations. Age 8 to 21. Lower School—A year of post graduate work; also advanced work for college entrance. Gymnasium, Sports, B. D. T. C. Unit, Protestant. Address: Gen. H. B. Moore, Box 20, Lewisburg, W. Va.

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cause he started from little and kept it up.

Longfellow—Polite.

Galileo—Made his pupils invent the barometer.

Walter Rale—Night.

Codge—Sees that people do right.

Joan of Arc—Was a lady with a heart.

There is, however, a serious side to the question, and it is this that is leading Professor Williams to continue with his investigations.

## Serious Consideration

"The lives and deeds of the great men of the past and present should be a source of inspiration to the child," Professor Williams says. "It is a matter for deep consideration

the investigator cited one school where 181 pupils named 355 heroes 2794 times. Of this number, boys named only 18 women 37 times, while girls named only 24 women 38 times.

## Stressing World of Thought

"The investigation reveals an insufficient as well as a warped standard," he avers. "No single factor is responsible for this but the deficiency must be met. The schools can do their part by an adjustment of the curriculum, and the homes should be stressed but the leaders of peace

and sportsmen. This is the conclusion made by Dr. L. A. Williams, professor of education at the University of California in Berkeley, Calif., who during 1926 sent thousands of questionnaires to school children in that State. The children were called upon to list 25 names of great leaders of the past and present and tell why, in their opinion, the leader was entitled to the claim of greatness.

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In a preliminary experiment the question was presented to more than 3500 school children in junior and senior high schools. The names resulting from this were grouped according to the number of times they were mentioned, and again into classifications such as political leader, artist, inventor, military leader, sports, community leader, and the results were carefully studied by advanced students of education.

As an example of these tendencies,

when even the most casual investigation will reveal that children tend to select their heroes on the basis of notoriety rather than for sounder qualities. The very small number of women's names submitted indicates that our schools are failing to set before girl pupils the names and achievements of members of their own sex, and hence the girls' ideas are being twisted into ideas and attitudes distinctly masculine.

As an example of these tendencies,

## Whose Children Go to College?

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence

**M**ORE and more young people are going to college each year, and it means that the value of life which their parents tread are more and more varied. At the University of Wisconsin it is noted that there is a great increase in the number of laborers and employees who are sending their children to college, and also an increase in the number of students whose fathers represent retail trade and business. The representation of the professions, of government and corporation officials, and of farmers has practically stood still, and in some instances even declined.

Sons and daughters of farmers, small merchants, and workers in various trades constituted about 60 per cent of a recent freshman enrollment at Wisconsin. Widows and self-supporting mothers sent 144 sons and daughters to join this freshman class.

## Order of Representation

Although tradesmen employees of various sorts and farmers lead all other single occupations represented by children in the University of Wisconsin, other outstanding vocations are: merchants, small manufacturers, railroad employees, industrial manufacturers, superintendents of factories, physicians and surgeons, salesmen, retired persons, lawyers, realtors, engineers, bankers, mechanics and machinists, corporation officials, grocers, lumbermen, carpenters and contractors, traveling salesmen, ministers, printers, teachers, tailors, restaurant and hotel proprietors, dentists, professors, druggists, clerks, wholesale dealers, and painters in this order.

At the University of Texas, the greatest number of students come from farms, statistics show. Out of a total of 4654 students, 653 come from farm homes. The merchant group send 394; lawyers, 268; doc-

tors, 175; ranchmen, 155; teachers, 125; railroad employees, 122; realtors, 116; bankers, 112, and contractors, 98.

## Farmer Leads

At Ohio State University, the farmer is also the most largely represented class of man sending children to the university. Children of merchants, numbering 552, come next. This is a small number compared with the 1178 whose parents are farmers. Third on the list at Ohio come the children of business executives and managers, superintendents, etc., of whom there are 413. Children of salesmen of all kinds come next, numbering 360. Other groups in the 10 vocations having the greatest representation include: government, state, and county and municipal employees, 291; railway, lake, river, and street railway officials, and employees, 290; contractors and builders, 252; accountants, book-keepers, clerks, etc., 248; physicians, surgeons, nurses, 225; professional engineers (civil, mechanical, etc.), 201. Attorneys, judges and statesmen were pretty far down on the list with 191. So were clergymen, who were represented by only 131 students, and school officials, professors and teachers, with 19. Of bankers' children there were only 85. A number of occupations not previously listed at Ohio State are not noticed. Among them are an author, a professional athlete, some silver fox breeders, and radio operators. "Retired," appeared in this survey on the returns of 286 students.

## SCHOOLS—United States

## HILLCREST Miss Davison's School

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## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Home Making

Conducted by  
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM  
Chairman, Division of Home-Making  
General Federation  
of Women's Clubs

THE month of July marks a vacation week for many farm men and women all over the country. It is the time when the state agricultural colleges observe Farm and Home Week and call to their halls and grounds speakers who can give practical assistance and lasting inspiration to the groups who come to them from the farms homes of the state.

Many state federations of clubs are taking advantage of the opportunity offered in Farm and Home Week to meet the women from the rural sections of the state and are sending delegations to the college at this time to bring back to their clubs the intimate knowledge of country life and country people thus gained, and to create a closer bond of understanding and fellowship between the two groups.

Mrs. Ruth Reed, chairman of the Department of the American Home in the Massachusetts Federation will head a group of club women who will visit the state college at Amherst next week during the farm and home gathering. She has compiled a list of 25 questions which she calls "Food for Thought" and which she will distribute next week. A few of the questions are:

What are the Mists in Every Day Life?

What are we stressing? Is it the big things of life or the details of mechanics?

Does buymanship in your community rank with salesmanship of today?

Is an American Home complete without a garden?

How many books on our profession have we read during the past year?

Have you considered the ethics of stamping?

Has "Progress in the Home" been given serious thought?

Do relative values in house management interest you?

Do we look upon the "togetherness" of meat time as an educational, recreational and spiritual opportunity?

New Kind of Three R's

I shall be attending Farm and Home Week at the state college of North Carolina in Raleigh next week.

Women Make Good Income

Whole or part time (not house to house), by displaying unusual distinctive popular priced imported novelty jewelry and leather articles in women's clubs and other organizations. No consignments of stock sent without cost; unusually liberal commission.

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An ounce of "LEATHERVITA" will add ten years to the life of any leather-bound book.

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Lintless!  
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HAIR NETS  
30 FOR \$1

Every Net Guaranteed 100%  
Finest Quality Human Hair, Singed or Double Woven or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.

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Keep the hair in a beautiful state, is not only  
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Revelation Tooth Powder is a  
smooth, pleasant-tasting dentifrice  
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glycerine. It will do all a dentifrice  
should do—clean teeth and  
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Remember to say these three  
words the next time you buy a  
dentifrice—REVELATION  
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AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.  
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REVELATION  
TOOTH  
POWDER

law. We are living in an age of respect for law and our women can and must lead the way to stricter obedience and enforcement. They can do this in two ways—by informing themselves and by voting." She urged that every club have at least one program dealing with this subject.

Influence of the Home

The third goal of this federation is the restoration of the sanctity of the American home. It seems to me that the first two objects outlined are so closely related to this one that they will of necessity bring this about. If the homes of West Virginia benefit, as they must, by the concentrated efforts of the club women for better education and a better observance of all laws, they will also become places of greater influence and deeper sacredness.

West Virginia is trying to decide on a state bird and Mrs. Blanche Wheatley speaks for the Song Sparrow as follows:

When Aurora we, the mountain  
Dawn, the chariot of gold,  
Seems a million gems to hold;  
When the shadows turn dark faces  
To the sun, the songbird wakes,  
Mong the cohorts of the night—  
Then, the breathing still, a note  
Tis the song bird's music breaking  
From a flute-like, golden throat:

Sweet-tra-lee-e-e  
Sweet-tra-lee-e-e  
Life is sweet! Love is sweet!

Bright and early in the morning,  
When the deacons are adoring  
With the harvest, calm each leaf and  
blade, cold.  
Sounds the matin song that calls me  
From the realm where sleep enthralles;  
Tis the feathered songster's orison to God.

When the sun-god's after-splendor  
Trails his chariot of gold,  
And the twilight, soft and tender,  
Trails her garments—at noon tide drooping.

Light the scented cup unfurled,  
And the shadows all come trooping  
Back again upon the world;  
That are safe within the nest,  
Sounds the sweetest of all measures  
That oft a feathered breast:

Sweet-tra-lee-e-e  
Life is sweet! Love is sweet!

Clear and pure, with rapture trilling,  
Inside some bright color. If spots of some special color accent the room where the box will stay, it will be smart to paint the inside of the box in the same tone.

When the box is dry inside, proceed with the outside decorations. Spread one side or end of the box with the gesso, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick, and stipple it by tapping the surface lightly with the bristle end of a small stiff paint brush held in a vertical position. Drag the bristles across here and there so that the effect will not be monotonously uniform.

To form the design, a sheet of writing paper or parchment must be rolled into the form of one shell, placed convex side up.

The Treasure Box

Select any wooden box of appropriate size with a hinge lid. Enamel

the inside some bright color. If spots of some special color accent the room where the box will stay, it will be smart to paint the inside of the box in the same tone.

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To form the design, a sheet of writing paper or parchment must be rolled into the form of one shell, placed convex side up.

The pipe is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the bowl,

insert the pipe in the hole in the

mat and fasten it firmly with gesso

on the back and front of the plaque.

Cover with gesso the bowl and the

visible portion of the stem; mold the

gesso with the fingers to get the

desired shape and lastly stipple the

surface.

Spread gesso  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch thick

over the entire front of the plaque

and stipple it. Press the fan-like

shell in place and cover with more

gesso the edges of the lower portion

of the shell, as shown. Lay on

all around the edge another  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch

thickness of gesso about one inch

wide.

The shell-like effect is

achieved by stirring the gesso at

one-inch intervals with the handle

end of a small paint brush. Add

scrolls in the deep gesso at the

lower part of the shell and at each

side of the candle holder. Permit

the decoration to dry over night.

Give both the plaque and box a

coat of tube oil paint in soft new

blue, rose and green. All the chairs

were painted jade-green, as was the

writing table, which formerly had

been simply a kitchen table. No un-

necessary ornaments or bric-a-brac

are allowed in the room, but flowers

are kept on the table, grasses are in

a wall vase and often there is a

flowering branch standing in a jar on

the floor.

This room has proved to be de-

lightfully restful. The yellow about

the windows gives an impression of

joyous sunlight even on cloudy days.

The room is so cheerful that it is

used constantly.

When winter comes the room will

still be pleasant and useful. A light-

colored rug is to be dyed old-gold

and laid over the middle of the floor.

To give "warmth" more deep rose

and deep blue, with touches of black,

will be used. The jade chairs will

receive seats of cretonne having blue

and gold figures on a black back-

ground. A small chest of Chinese

will occupy the middle of one

wall, and against the opposite blank

wall will hang a home-made panel

of dark blue linen, three feet wide

and five in length, edged in black and

decorated with large embroidered

designs in brilliant colors. The deep

yellow curtains will continue to give

an appearance of sunlight. It cer-

tainly seems as if the room would be

as charming in winter as in summer.

## Sea-Shell Craft

TO DECORATE successfully with sea shells, it is necessary to combine them with other materials. Decorator's clay or any sticky substance that can be used in a soft moldable state, and that afterward becomes dry and hard like plaster, can be used. Gesso is probably most satisfactory and convenient, as it can be made easily and inexpensively at home whenever needed. (For the recipe, consult The Christian Science Monitor for Oct. 1, 1926, Arts, Crafts and Decorations page 8.)

The object to be decorated and the shells one will suggest ideas to an inventive person. Often, too, it is one's privilege to search the seashore for shells to suit a specific purpose. Color, size and form determine the designs.

The miniature shells of the bivalve type, arranged in the form of flowers, and the tiny pointed spiral shells in conventional effects are attractive. The right and left halves of the bivalve shells can be separated by gently pulling them apart at the hinged fastening, and either the convex or the concave side may be laid into the plastic foundation. Usually it is easier to achieve the desired effect by exposing the inner surfaces of the shells because of the delicate colorings found there. The tones range through lustrous shades of blue, amber, amethyst, primrose, yellow and pink. Bits of broken shells of contrasting colors can be used for the centers of the flowers.

The slender shells lend themselves more effectively to conventional arrangement and are useful to outline edges and to form geometrical designs.

More striking effects are possible with the larger shells and are adequately described by the illustrations. The plaque features one of the halves of a bivalve shell of gracefully spreading fanlike shape, while the box decoration makers use both the right and left halves of one shell, placed convex side up.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Who Remembers Hamerton?

THAT day whereon I happen on a reference to or a quotation from Philip Gilbert Hamerton takes on an added joy because of that discovery, for it brings to my attention the often overlooked fact that a good author is sometimes unexpectedly long remembered. I like to think that no good writer ever ceases to be, though, at last, he may become anonymous. It would be too much to expect otherwise, memory being only of mortal endurance. Nevertheless it is my joy to believe that though the identity of a good author is sometimes forgotten his influence still abides for good, as the sunlight of a past noon is preserved in the newly dug coal.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton will some day be an anonymous influence. So will many another greater than he. But, so far as it concerns Hamerton, that day is not yet. I have accumulated evidence to the contrary. For example, on the inside of the front cover of my copy of Hamerton's "The Intellectual Life" there has rested for many months now a clipped editorial from the back page of a number of The Christian Science Monitor. Speaking in praise of "Philip Gilbert Hamerton, a Victorian authority on aesthetics," it goes on to regret that to this age Hamerton probably sounds like "a preacher, priggish and pompous." This fact, however, if fact it be, does not dissuade the writer of that editorial from saying that, particularly with respect to art, Hamerton had a word of power that was never more needed than now. But the busy world is intrigued by other voices. And why not? Perhaps they are saying all that Hamerton ever said and something more. We cannot tell until we have given time to them. And having given time to them what have we left for Hamerton?

♦ ♦ ♦

Not much, we grant, but something. He still has a place upon our shelf of the great occasionals. There are authors we have ceased to read whom once we read much in days gone by. But Hamerton is not one of them. And what I am doing to Hamerton many another reader is doing for some other almost forgotten author. The way of the world with an author is not hard to follow. It is swift to forget. But books have

lovers as well as readers. What is worth-while persists in quiet, unexpected places, treasure-trove for the adjusted reader who finds time for more than the last "best seller." Now and again such a lover of books makes his loyalty known, and so, we find that the book we thought was being remembered by us alone is being read with quiet joy by more than we knew. Only last week the editor of our local paper, who tells me that he has little time to read other than the "exchanges," disclosed to me that Dickens was his prime favorite. And I, having thought, perhaps, that Dickens had written of an England that is past, had privately imagined that Dickens was not remembered and enjoyed by those who had been reared in such a different environment as the middle West of the United States affords. There is more remembrance of good books than the less bookish among us are aware of. We greet an author with enthusiasm. If he is worth it, we seed our acclamation down that it may become appreciation. The world forgets, but he is ours. The things we reverence live.

♦ ♦ ♦

So it does one good to hear, on occasion, the author he has prized in secret, publicly mentioned in print. Of those who think appreciatively of our public libraries, with some reservations. Of our own local library, or should it be the librarian. I came to think rather more when I first had reason to consult the files to see what the library contained of Hamerton's. Inevitably it contained "The Intellectual Life." Is there a library of any dimension in America that has not a copy of this book? As one who was not born in this country, it seems to me from the number of libraries in which I have noticed it that Hamerton, at least so far as this one book is concerned, must have had quite a vogue at one time. But the thing that attracted my attention on the card file was the following word of appreciative explanation: "The Intellectual Life" By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, an accomplished art critic." Can it be that our librarian is Victorian? Perhaps the word means nothing except a copied tribute. But I know that the following quotation means more than that. Reading some time ago "The Confessions of a Book Lover," by Maurice Francis Egan, I was delighted to find that he had a good word to say for Hamerton himself. Talking in that hesitant way characteristic of book lovers he says: "I have not the slightest idea in what light the modern critics see the work of Philip Gilbert Hamerton," and then goes on: "Hamerton, who is probably now very much out of fashion, taught me . . . as an accessory to Emerson, the philosophy of enjoying the little every-day things."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Accessory to Emerson": that was rich reward for me who also am an Emersonian. I had not thought of Hamerton so. I am inclined to think that the English thought of Hamerton more as an accessory to Ruskin. Which reminds that this book lover has not forgotten Hamerton in his "confessions" saying that "Ruskin is left alone today." And T. R. Glover, the well-known public orator of Cambridge University, surmises that no one now is reading Carlyle's Sartor Resartus. I wonder if their plaints are well taken? For this day and generation the point is not so much that they are being read, but that they are being remembered. With few exceptions the man who was an inspiration to one age is but an incident to the succeeding age. Much of what was written by the great Victorians, Ruskin, Carlyle and the rest, was necessarily enveloped in the setting of that age. True it is that some of what they wrote has continuing worth. But I notice that the reading youth of today think that they have today the equivalent of these giants. To every age its own projects.

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## GRASS STEER PRICES HAVE SHARP BREAK

Craic-Fed Kind Also Weak.  
Fat Lambs Lower but Hogs Show Gains

CHICAGO, July 22 (Special)—Fed and grass steers got the sharpest break of the season, stock-shipping the largest during the week, according to a review of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Home feeders, by continuing their recent tendency to advance, reaching new high prices for the season. Fat lambs lost price ground, but feeder lambs held steady, corn-belt buying for fall and winter feeding remaining broad.

Grain-fed steers lost 25c to 75c, with the exception of well-finished, light yearling steers and heifers which ruled fairly active all week, and regaining early downturns, finished steady. Trade was on short feeders, the latter dropping 75c to \$1 on a market that was largely a paddling market.

### Fed Steer Prices Weak

Sharply lower dressed prices at Atlantic seaboard markets, together with disproportionate loadings and too many steers with weight, were the factors that undermined the fed steer trade, which, in consequence, in addition to seasonal weakness in the face of increasing numbers, handicapped grain steers, most of which sold from \$10.50 downward to \$8. Not only steers of all grades, but grassers and fed steers worked to high on the advance last week, and the readjustments overruled in pasture and short feed grain steers.

The same was true of grass cows and heifers which also tumbled 75c to 100c from last week's high time. Common lambs were down to \$6, and grassers good enough for a low grade of carcass beef sold off \$7, most heifers making \$7.25 to \$8.25.

Heifer yearlings sold upward to \$12.50; mixed yearlings and steers to \$12.50; yearling steers to \$14.50, in which 414-lb. steer was the only counterfeited heifers that would have brought \$12 to \$15.00 last week, had to go on the drop at \$12 to \$12.50. Cutter cows closed strong and bulls steady, but vealers lost \$1 to \$1.50.

### Hog Prices Advanced

Hogs advanced 15c to 25c, light hogs upward to \$10.80. The top on July 14 was \$1.50. Shippers and big killers increased market value 15c to 20c per pound, down, indicating that the market is a seasonal; also a matter of supply and demand, and closely connected with the fresh pork trade.

Meat butchers did not show the extra demand, and packing cars, and packers, were buying in the 41c's were another all around the market circle. As the week closed, a light shambu up to 160 to 200 pounds at \$10.25 to \$10.60; 260 to 320-pound averages at \$8.90 to \$9.60; packing hogs at \$8 to \$9.40; pigs at \$8.50 to \$9.

Light western lambs stopped at \$14.50, the market from the same certain section, going at \$12.75 to \$14.50.

Natives reached \$12.75, but sold largely at \$12.25 to \$12.50, all fat lambs closing 50c lower, with culs at \$5 to \$9.50.

Light lambs brought \$13 to \$13.50 for lambs weighing under 70 pounds, but weightier kinds were discriminated against at \$12.50 to \$12.75. The breeding ewe outlet continued broad enough to absorb yearlings at \$13 to \$14 per hundredweight, and two's to four's at \$9 to \$9.50.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York  
Call loans—renewal rate 4% 3%  
Commercial paper 4% 4%  
Customers' loans 4% 4%  
Collateral loans 4% 4%  
Term loans 4% 4%  
Sixty-nine days 4% 4%  
Four to six months 4% 4%

Today Previous  
P. & T. in New York 58 1/2 58 1/2  
P. & T. in London 26 1/2 26 1/2  
P. & T. in London 8 1/2 8 1/2

Opening Bonus Figures  
Boston New York  
P. & T. in New York \$1,024,000,000  
P. & T. in London \$1,024,000,000  
P. & T. in London 130,000,000  
P. & T. in London 130,000,000  
P. & T. in London 41,000,000

Acceptance Market  
Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
60 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
4 months 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
5 months 3 1/2% 3 1/2%  
6 months 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 3 1/2% per cent higher.

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U. S. and foreign banks in the United States and in foreign countries have the following discount rates:

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Boston 4% Calcutta 6%  
Cleveland 4% Copenhagen 5%  
Chicago 4% Copenhagen 5%  
Dallas 4% London 4%  
Kansas City 4% Madrid 4%  
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New York 4% Prague 4%  
Philadelphia 4% Richmond 4%  
St. Louis 4% Sofia 4%  
San Francisco 4% Stockholm 4%  
Amsterdam 3% Stockholm 4%  
Stockholm 4% Swan Bank 3%  
Athens 4% Tokyo 5%  
Bonn 4% Tokyo 5%  
Berlin 4% Oslo 4%  
Bucharest 4% Warsaw 4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe  
Sterling 4% Last Prev. Parity  
Demand 4% \$4.25 4% \$4,866.50  
Cables 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Belgian franc 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Italy—lira 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Germany—mark 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Austro—schilling 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Czechoslovakia 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Denmark—krona 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Finland—finnmark 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Iceland—króna 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Holland—dollar 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Hungary—pengo 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Ireland—pound 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Portugal—escudo 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Romania—leu 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Spain—peseta 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Sweden—krone 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Switzerland—franc 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Yugoslavia—dinar 4% 4.82% 4.8665

For U. S.

Argentina—peso 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Brazil—real 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
China—yen 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Colombia—peso 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Peru—pound 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Uruguay—peseta 4% 4.82% 4.8665

South America

Argentina—peso 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Brazil—real 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
China—yen 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Colombia—peso 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Peru—pound 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Uruguay—peseta 4% 4.82% 4.8665

North America

Canada—dollar 4% 4.82% 4.8665  
Mexico—dollar 4% 4.82% 4.8665

\*For unsettled.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4% 48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Gas Chm 7 1/2% 41	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Gas Chm 7 1/2% 47	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar Refining 6% 37	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am T. & T. col 4% 28	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am T. & T. col 4% 35	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am T. & T. col 4% 50	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am T. & T. col 4% 56	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 34	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 48	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 52	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 58	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 64	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 68	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 74	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 80	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 86	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 92	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 98	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 104	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 110	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 116	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 122	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 128	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 134	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 140	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 146	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 152	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 158	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 164	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 170	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 176	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 182	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 188	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 194	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 200	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 206	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 212	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 218	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 224	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 230	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 236	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 242	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 248	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 254	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 260	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 266	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 272	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 278	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 284	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 290	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 296	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 302	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 308	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 314	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 320	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am W. & Co 5% 326				





UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
<b>Connecticut</b>		<b>Maine</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>	
<b>NEW LONDON</b> (Continued)		<b>AUBURN</b>		<b>BOSTON</b> (Continued)		<b>DEERFIELD</b>		<b>GLoucester</b> (Continued)		<b>LYNN</b> (Continued)	
 Confectioners and Caterers Lunches from 12 to 2:30 Mail Orders Filled. Our Best Mixture is \$1.25 a Pound		<b>Say It With Flowers</b> Wherever you happen to be step in as you would at your local florist and place your order for the distant friend. Our Telegraph Service Guaranteed GEO. M. ROAK CO., Florists 50 Court Street Tel. 2016-W		<b>ANN BROWN DOUGHNUT and CAKE SHOP</b> 100% Pure 100% Clean 742 Dudley Street Dorchester, Mass. Upham's Corner		<b>The Doll House</b> Tea Gardens and Gift Shop OPEN EVERY DAY		<b>'Artists!'</b> The Famous Anderson Easel is steady and strong. It enables the artist to concentrate on his work. Standard size, folded, 36 inches.		<b>"The House for Service"</b> It's not the OUTSIDE	
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>New Hampshire</b>	
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

### International Action on Liquor

AT THE next session of the League of Nations Assembly, beginning in Geneva next week, the question of alcoholism will for the first time be taken up by that organization. As is well known, the League considers many questions bearing on international well-being other than merely political or financial problems. It has a health organization. It has long been investigating and advising on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. It has an advisory commission for the protection of children and young people. It has a committee on intellectual co-operation. Indeed, many of the subjects which come within the purview of the League are such as arouse world-wide interest and co-operation without any intervention of that suspicion which in some countries attaches to its more distinctly political activities.

For some time past the effort has been made to get the question of alcoholism before the League. The effort has been fought openly by the forces back of the alcoholic traffic. Every possible endeavor has been made to make it appear that the subject is one not fit for any international organization of this character to consider. But it has appeared that there are other matters committed to the League which it cannot handle thoroughly without considering alcohol as a collateral and contributing evil. Accordingly after long pressure exerted by the international conference against alcoholism, and in response to the specific appeal of three members of the League, Finland, Poland and Sweden, the question will come up definitely for determination in September. The recommendation of these powers sets forth the following reasons why united international action is demanded:

The difficulty of the mandatory powers and the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in dealing with the importation and consumption of liquor in the mandated territories is well known, as well as the lack of clearly defined terms and of uniform methods in this respect.

Moreover, the absence of co-ordinated international action against alcoholism is felt in the most civilized countries. As an example may be mentioned the smuggling of alcoholic liquor, which is much in evidence on the frontiers of all countries and especially on the seas, and which, to the disgrace of civilization, renders vain the most praiseworthy efforts of the peoples and the governments to settle the alcohol question.

On the various sides (the United States, states around the Baltic Sea) recourse has been had to conventions passed between the states in order to extirpate the evil, but without uniform international action there can be no hope of success.

Various organizations founded to protect society against alcoholism have for a long time been endeavoring to secure official action against this scourge of the world.

While of course the merits of complete prohibition of the alcoholic traffic will come up for discussion, it is improbable that so advanced and revolutionary a measure will be recommended. And yet it is interesting to observe that the very reasons which compelled national prohibition in the United States come up now to suggest the need of international prohibition, or at least strict regulation of the liquor traffic throughout the world. For had the brewers and distillers of those states in the American Union which were content to license the liquor industry not been so eager for nefarious profits that they persistently and illegally shipped their products into neighboring dry states, there would have been little excuse for national legislation on the subject. But a single wet state, surrounded by prohibition territories, like a rotten apple in a basket of good ones, will infect them all. National prohibition in the United States was the answer to the arrogant refusal of the liquor interest to observe the spirit of state and local option laws. The liquor people of Missouri as systematically and wantonly invaded the dry territory of Kansas and Iowa as today the liquor people of Ontario are invading the United States, and making enforcement of the prohibition law in this country enormously more difficult.

So long as this condition persists, the demand of those who desire international legislation for protection from the liquor evil will be fully justified.

### Baseball's Debt to B. B. Johnson

THE resignation of Byron B. Johnson as president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs at a time when the two major leagues are enjoying their greatest prosperity; when the colleges have enjoyed one of their most successful diamond seasons; when some colleges which previously had abandoned the game have again taken it up; when the University of Waseda, Japan, has just sent its nine on a trip through the United States and shown that the quality of baseball played in the Orient is of a standard little below that played by the leading colleges of the United States, and when Oxford and Cambridge Universities of England have just played their first baseball game, should cause followers of this great sport the world over to pause and pay tribute to the man who has done so much toward putting baseball on its present high plane.

When Mr. Johnson organized the American League some twenty-seven years ago and became its first president, professional baseball was far from the great commercial enterprise it is at present. The National League was the only big organization and had pretty much its own way in regard to handling the professional game. Mr. Johnson entered his American League as a rival to the National, and it was not long before the older of the two organizations was ready to make peace with the younger. As a result the two leagues joined forces to develop the game until now the pennant races of the National and American Leagues and the resulting World Series are followed with the utmost interest by millions of persons throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Johnson realized from the start that if professional baseball was to prosper, it must be maintained on a high level of sportsmanship. It must, in other words, be kept a clean sport. With this in thought he took the stand that the umpires' decisions must be respected by players and spectators alike, and that there must be no crookedness on the part of the players or club officials, or any unsportsmanlike conduct on the

part of a player, umpire or spectator. Moreover, he has always backed up his ideals with promptness and impartiality.

In leaving the position he started and has always held, Mr. Johnson shows some of the high qualities which have marked his baseball career. He has declined to take any compensation for the unexpired term of his contract, which amounts to some \$320,000. He also expresses no feeling against the club owners who thought they needed to have a new president and he has issued a word of warning to the major league owners which every true lover of baseball will hope is followed. It is:

Both leagues face a danger now. They may grow too cocksure and forget there are interests, constantly at work to make baseball a hippodrome rather than a sport. I've heard rumblings for some time of a third league. I wouldn't be surprised to see one started within two years. That's why the majors should not lose the respect of the fan, or lessen their efforts to keep the game a game.

When any sport, amateur or professional, ceases to be a game and becomes a hippodrome or a profitable field of operation for the gambler, it soon ceases to exist. Baseball is far too fine a sport to suffer such a fate and it is to be hoped that those who handle the game in the future may follow the path hewn by Mr. Johnson in his twenty-seven years as president of the American League.

### Let's See the Other Side

A PART of the propaganda of those who have sought to make it appear that the American people have become a nation of designing and crafty violators of the prohibition law has been the circulation of reports that wealth and ease attend the occupation of bootlegging. Occasionally one hears of great fortunes being amassed by adroit and resourceful captains in this questionable industry, and again a spacious home or landed estate is pointed out as the "reward of industry" earned by the purveyors of illicit alcoholic drinks. It is reasonable to suppose that this declared easy road to wealth has attracted thousands of hapless and disappointed adventurers. Likewise it is probable that the adventurers upon forbidden paths have added materially to the volume of contraband liquor available to equally adventurous imbibers. Those who have cared to join the ranks of indulgers or of hosts and hostesses who serve liquors of a known deleterious quality to their guests find no difficulty in forming an alliance with some bootlegger whose word they would not accept in any ordinary business transaction.

But there is another side to the picture, as the records of courts, jails and state and federal prisons indicate. Never before has it been more convincingly shown that the way of the transgressor is indeed hard. Scarcely a day passes in any city of considerable size in the United States without the announcement of the conviction and commitment of offenders who have been found guilty of violating this particular law. There are indications that juries are coming to regard these offenders as being as great a menace to the peace and dignity of their communities as those who persistently violate other laws. There was a time when the impression seemed to prevail that the ingenious and ingenuous bootlegger was equipped and fitted, perhaps by his familiarity with the devious ways of criminals, to serve a cross section of the community whose inalienable privileges had been curtailed by sumptuary legislation passed while these individuals slept upon their rights.

Not so now. Even the people who continue to pay tribute to the bootlegger no longer regard him as a public benefactor or as a friend in need. He is reaching that precarious position in society where he must take his chances, just as the "second-story man" and the highwayman must accept the hazard of their occupations. This change in the attitude of the public is welcomed as promising progress in the effort to inculcate a greater popular respect for the law.

The reversal of sentiment is easily explained. Owing to circumstances over which the vendors of noxious concoctions have no control, the quality of their wares has steadily deteriorated. Their willingness to assume all the risks by offering to their patrons concoctions known to be harmful at prices returning a profit of 1000 per cent, has not tended to strengthen the fraternal bond between seller and buyer. When that day comes in which it is discovered by the bootlegger that he has no "friend at court," a long step will have been taken in ridding the country of his destructive business.

### British Labor and Russia

A CHANGE has begun in the attitude of the British trade union movement toward Russian Communists. Such leading members of the British-Labor Party as James Maxton and George Lansbury sent a protest to Moscow against recent executions without trial of alleged conspirators, and on June 23 the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress decided not to comply with a demand from the Soviet Trade Unions for the organizing of a campaign against the British Government's policy in relation to Russia. This has been followed by the publication of a manifesto by the Central Council of Russian Trade Unions declaring that its efforts to make the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee an effective instrument for class proletarian activity have been frustrated by the British General Council.

A breach has thus been caused which British Labor leaders have not taken any steps to close. The fact is that the long-standing belief of British Labor that Soviet rule is a "workers' republic" has been shaken by recent happenings in Russia. It is a belief which, although not based upon any sure foundation of fact, has been bolstered up longer than might otherwise have been the case owing to its having become the center of heated political controversy in Britain. British Labor has thus found itself unable to drop its Russian commitments as completely as might have been the case had there not been hostile parties waiting to fall upon it on its letting go.

The change that is taking place is thus still partial only. The South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff passed a resolution on July 2 declaring that Communists should be allowed to join the Labor Party. The Scottish branch of the same organization has given notice of a

resolution to be discussed at the forthcoming annual miners' conference at Southport favoring the setting up of another Anglo-Russian committee. Nevertheless, a situation has arisen where British Labor has been compelled to ask itself seriously whether it may not have been misled in turning its attention so seriously in the direction of Moscow. The decision it ultimately reaches may affect the future of trade unionism not only in Britain but also upon the continent of Europe.

### Theaters Free to All

THAT the theater, like the public library, the church and the public school, may be free to all is an idea that will not down. In ancient Greece it pleased men of means to pay for theatrical performances that no one need fail to see the great tragedies and comedies because they had no money. Community drama in every sense of the word were the miracle plays performed in rural England in the days before Shakespeare.

In Leeds, Eng., today, the Civic Playhouse opens most of its theater free at all performances. For some years a little theater in New York, the Bramhall Playhouse, has invited audiences to come without buying tickets. One free night a week was set aside for part of this season in New York for a play that was kept running in a considerable degree because of a Texas oil man who thought the public should have opportunity to see it.

Eva LeGallienne, director of the Civic Repertory Theater of New York City, has been sufficiently encouraged by her first season's experiment with repertory at popular prices to continue, next year. Eventually, she has made it clear, she would like to make her enterprise a free theater.

The Fellowship of Players of London has been giving Sunday evening performances of Shakespeare's plays, and opens the gallery without charge to all comers. And recently the Pasadena Community playhouse offered 200 of its balcony seats free for a performance of Shakespeare's comedy, "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Are not all these signs of a free theater to come?

### A Worthy Defense

NOT long since a letter of criticism was sent to the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, complaining that the Oklahoma City newspapers, as well as all the best newspapers of the United States, printed altogether too much about Col. C. A. Lindbergh, during the days immediately following his epoch-making flight.

The individual responsible for this letter went so far as to say that he was "fed up" on Lindbergh.

In answer to this communication, Walter M. Harrison, managing editor of the *Oklahoma City Oklahoman*, published a defense of the policy followed by the newspapers, in such striking terms that it merits world-wide attention.

Lindbergh has wiped clean the dirty face of the metropolitan press, Mr. Harrison started off by saying, for, he added, he did something more than jump across the ocean, something more than stick together the peoples of two continents by his "uncanny diplomacy."

As Mr. Harrison puts it, Lindbergh has completely idealized the American boy, and "that idealism has demonstrated that the people of the world, under the callous epidermis of materialism, have a finer skin of spiritual texture that needs but to be touched to be known."

All of this, too, is no mere flattery. Indeed it was the fact that the young aviator's splendid manliness exercised an appeal that would not be downed which made the public so avid for news concerning him. Mr. Harrison sums up his views in these few words, but they tell the whole story:

Here is a clean high adventure, sterling manhood, romance, courtesy, cleanliness, an epic undreamed of by Henry Barbour in the perfection of its plot. Lindy and his doings for the past month have had a mighty effect on the national life. . . . Let's keep public attention with the devious ways of criminals, to serve a cross section of the community whose inalienable privileges had been curtailed by sumptuary legislation passed while these individuals slept upon their rights.

Not so now. Even the people who continue to pay tribute to the bootlegger no longer regard him as a public benefactor or as a friend in need.

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### Editorial Notes

Relatively few people realize the truth of what the head of the English department of a state teachers' college said recently regarding the exacting demands made on the copy desk of a good newspaper. He declared, and it is good to hear:

My experience in practical newspaper and publicity work leads me to believe that, contrary to the popular view, good English is the rule and not the exception on the metropolitan daily newspaper.

The ban on the sale of liquor in Vienna during the recent rioting there, together with the appeal of the Socialists and trade unionists themselves to their members not to touch liquor during the trouble, brings up an interesting question. If it is advisable at certain times thus to ban alcohol, why is it advisable at other times to let it sit?

Richard E. Byrd says that possibly it will take him three years to prepare for his South Pole flight. This may seem a long time to some, but when Commander Byrd builds, he builds well, and there seems every likelihood that the South Pole will not have moved perceptibly from its accustomed position when he is ready.

Pedestrians in Washington, D. C., appear from traffic bureau statistics, are starting the practice of running down motorcars. This would seem to be a matter for inquiry by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Automobiles.

Certainly, in the \$150,000 marble staircase of the Gary mansion in New York, now being demolished, which has been offered for sale at \$1, an opportunity is provided of literally taking steps toward a fortune.

One authority says there is no correct English language. Another claims that there is no American language. Such statements leave one almost speechless.

Apparently the purpose of the naval conference at Geneva is to reduce "might" to mite.

### Responsibility Did It

THERE he stood, a policeman directly in my path. Erect, solid, with apparently no intention of removing himself from my lawful right of progress along that crowded section of the city's thoroughfare. A glitter of burnished buttons, a gleaming badge, and, as my eyes finally reached it, a full, swarthy face, the ruddy round of the cheek bones shining almost as resplendently as the emblems of his office; and the general resplendency reflected in the twinkling black eyes beneath the immaculate helmet.

When I had thoroughly aroused myself from my surprise, I caught sight of two rows of white teeth between two smiling lips. In fact I was soon aware that his whole face was abeam with a smile that betokened some more familiarity and friendliness than I was accustomed to receive from the officers of the law. Then it all came to me.

"It cannot be—but it is—Sammy Ivanovski!"

With a pride almost comical, were there not something really splendid behind it, the reassuring, "The very same" came from this figure in my pathway. "And it's responsibility did it all," he continued, unbuttoning his blue uniform and pointing impressively to a little blue enamelled button pinned to his worsted vest, and bearing this emblazon in gold lettering around the edge: "Chief of Police of the Junior City."

Then followed the story of the struggle to realize the great ambition which had been first implanted in his breast when as a lad in the old Settlement Club he had been elevated to this position in the Junior City established by that eager group of college students working out projects in social science with those children of a new citizenry.

What dreams we had dreamed for those restless, slowly emerging young Americans-in-the-making! How we had surmounted officialdom's traditions and secured the co-operation of the officers of the law in that ward in giving those potential citizens the opportunity to serve as junior officers under them! Youthful enthusiasm and faith in an ideal had won, and here was at least one product of that effort.

I now in turn beamed upon him in pride and joy as he ran over his struggles in the years following the experience at the club—his triumphant record at the high school, in spite of a rather troublous past in Ward 8, and finally the winning of his present badge of authority; nor would he ever be satisfied, he assured me, until he should sit in the chief's chair.

"I'm applying it right here, that responsibility stunt of yours and Mr. Jackson's," he continued, as he turned rather pompously toward a group of noisy disputants across the way who were collecting about themselves a heterogeneous group of onlookers ever in search of some excitement, be it no more than a scrimmage, to break the rasping monotony of the whirling dust and clangor noises of that turbid and crowded section of the city.

A little whistle sounded, shrill and peremptory, above the noise of heavy trucks, the continuous tooting of horns, and the swirl of raucous, street-trained childish voices. Instantly, as if that famous horn of Robin Hood had sounded, the compact of wriggling, crowding, small and large young citizenry broke apart and four rather disheveled looking boys of about ten or twelve years of age extricated themselves from it. Giving this and that youngster within reach of their fists a dig, they came across the street, dodging in between entangling traffic, and rather sheepishly saluted in response to their chief's call.

After a few words in Polish to them, these young lieutenants grinned, fumbled their caps to me, and with a curtailed salute to their superior officer departed on their several ways to meet, I surmised from the name of the familiar street, near the old club where first I had met the erstwhile rebellious future citizen of this new Republic.

What a contrast was that little rebel to this tall, square-shouldered, eager fellow accompanying me along those crowded, crooked streets to the settlement house where he had first learned those lessons in responsibility which he was now applying to other future citizens. And indeed, he had been an apt pupil.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcome, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Total Eclipse of the Sun

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your readers may, perhaps, be interested to hear of one individual observation of the total eclipse of the sun in England.

Like nearly all out-door diversions in England the total eclipse of the sun on June 29 was at the mercy of "the clerk of the weather." So much had been written, and so much said concerning this unique event that interest had been raised to a high pitch and the uncertain element of the weather lent that exciting note of speculation usually associated with a sporting event.

Overnight, main roads leading into the "area of totality" were noisy with the throb of motorcars and motorcycles. Numbers spent the night out of doors.

A comparison of experiences with other travelers into the totality zone disclosed the extent of fortune's fickleness. Parties on adjoining hill-tops discovered that on the one period of total eclipse with corona had been seen while on the other it had not. The writer was among the fortunate, and to judge from inquiries made in his own immediate neighborhood the fortunate were in the minority.

Arriving at the mining village of West Auckland in Durham County he ascended the high pit heap of West Auckland Colliery. The sunrise had been obscured by low-lying clouds and from this vantage point nothing could be seen of the preliminary stages of the eclipse. At 6:15, approximately, the left edge of the sun became suddenly visible as a piercing white light almost as dazzling as lightning. It was then again obscured by moving clouds, the whole atmosphere meanwhile taking on a dark and somber hue.

Within one